Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1858. VOL. 31, NO. 41.

BURNING OF THE AUSTRIA.

NAMES OF THE SURVIVORS.

Messrs. Brews and Glaubensklee's Statements.

We were unable last week on account of the great press of political matter in our columns, to publish the following statements and particulars of the terrible burning of the Austria

The barque Lotus, from Liverpool, arrived in Halifax Harbor on Sunday afternoon, with twelve of the sixty seven surviving passengers of the steamship Austria, burned at sea September 13, in lat. 45.01, lon 41.30, taken from the barque Maurice on the 14th.

The agent of the Associated Press immediately boarded the Lotus, and obtained the following particulars:

STATEMENT OF MR. CHARLES BREWS, OF ENGLAND.

I took passage at Southampton on the 4th, in the steamship Austria, Capt. Heydman, which left Hamburg on the 24. We sailed at 5 P. M., the evening being a little misty, we in consequence anchored between Isle of Wight and the main-land, sailed again at 4 o'clock on the following morning. In weighing anchor an unfortunate accident occurred, by which one of the crew lost his life. Owing to some mismanagement the anchor ran out, whirling the capstan round with terrific force, and hurling the men in all directions. Two were severely injured and one thrown overboard.—He is supposed to have been instantly killed, as he never rose to the surface. From the time the ship was laid on her course we experienced strong westerly gales. On the 12th the weather was more favorable, and on the 13th a speed of eleven knots had been attained, and all were in high hopes of reaching N. York by the 18th. At a little after 2 o'clock, P. M., I was on the quarter-deck; I saw a dense volume of smoke burst from the after entrance of the steerage. Some women ran aft, exclaiming, "The ship is on fire, what will become of us?" The ship was instantly put at half speed, at which she continued until the magazine exploded, from which I infer the engineers were instantly suffocated. I only walked from where I was on the quarter-deck to the waist of the ship, when I saw the flames breaking through the lights amidships. As the ship was head to the wind, the fire traveled with fearful rapidity. I then went to the man at the wheel and told him to put the vessel with her side to the wind. He hesitated - probably did not understand me, as he was a native of Hamburg I then got a German gentleman to speak to him. At this time I saw some persons letting down the boat on the port side of the quarter deck. What became of the boat I don't know, but think she was crushed under the screw. I then went to let a boat over from the stearboard side of the quarter-deck, but the moment we laid our hands on the ropes, there were so many people who crowded into it that we could not lift it off the blocks—We therefore left it for a few minutes, until the people got out, when we returned, and launched it over the side of the ship, when, the people all rushing into it again, it decended with great violence into the water, and was instantly swamped, all the people being washed out excepting three, who held on the sides—We then let down a rope, and pulled up one person, who proved to be the steward—Another, in the act of being hauled up, was strangled by the rope. The fire now came on too fiercely to attempt to get up any more from the swamped boat. All the first cabin passengers were on the poop, with the exception of a few gentlemen, who must have been smothered in the smooking-room. Many of the second cabin passengers were also on the poop, but a number of them got shut into their cabin by the fire. Some of them were pulled up through the ventilator, but the greater number could not be extricated. The last woman who was drawn up said there were six already suffocated. We now perceived that the ship had got her head to the wind again, so that the flames came over the quarter-deck. In consequence of the crowd I could not get to the wheel-house to ascertain the reason, but I was informed that the helmsman had deserted his post, and that the vessel, being left to herself, headed to the wind of her own accord. At this time the scene on the quarter deck was indescribable and truly heart-rending Passengers were rushing frantically to and fro, husbands seeking their wives, wives in search of their husbands, relatives looking after relatives, mothers lamenting the loss of their children, some wholly paralyzed by fear, others madly crying to be saved; but a few perfectly calm and collected. The flames passed so closely upon them that many jumped into the sea, relatives clasped in each other's arms, leaped over and met a watery grave. Two girls, supposed to be sisters, jumped over, and sank kissing each other. A missionary and wife leaped into the sea together, and the stewardess and assistant steward, arm in arm, followed. One Hungarian gentleman, with seven fine children, four of them girls, made his wife jump in, then blessed his six eldest children, made them jump in one after the other, and followed them with an infant in his own arms. I, about this time, was standing outside the bulwarks, holding on by the davits, leaning out to avoid the flames, which were leaping toward me. I saw a swamped boat under me, spinning by a rope still attached to the ship. As the oars were tied in her, I thought if I could get to her, I would be enabled to save myself and some others. I let myself down by a rope, passing over a man who was clinging to it, but who refused to come with me; I took out a penknife to cut the the tackle; the large blade broke, and I then severed it with the small blade. The ship passed ahead. As the screw approached, I found the boat drawn toward it. I tried to keep the boat off, but the screw caught and capsized her over me. I dived away from the ship, and came to the surface near a boat which was keel upward, I got on her, and by pressing on one side, with the assistance of a wave she righted, but was still swamped. The oars had been knocked out by the screw. The only thing I could find in her to paddle with was some laths nailed together as a sheating for the sides. When I looked around, the ship was a quarter of a mile away from me. I could see the ladies and gentlemen jumping off the poop into the water in twos and threes, some of the ladies in flames. Several hesitated to leap from the burning ship until the last moment, as the height was twenty-two feet, and were only at length compelled to throw themselves off to avoid a more painful death. In half an hour not a soul was to be seen on the poop. I pulled after the ship, and picked up a German who was swimming strongly, I got him beside me on the boat, and we paddled after the ship with the laths; I now saw a vessel under sail approaching, she reached the steamer at about 5 P. M.; we continued pulling toward them, and about half-past seven o'clock, after being five hours in the water, got within hail of the sailing vessel, which put off a boat and took us on board.—She proved to be the French barque Maurice, Captain Ernest Renaud, of Nantes, bound from Newfoundland, for the Isle of Bourbon, with fish. She had, up to that time, rescued forty passengers of the burning steamer, chiefly taken off the b wgrt, though a few were picked up floating around. At about 8 o'clock one of the metalic boats came up, with about twenty-three persons, including the first and third officers; afterwards three or four men were picked up, floating on a piece of the broken boat. The second officer was taken up, having been swimming, with nothing to float him, for six hours. The second and third officers were severely burned; one mail passenger was burned frightfully, and some other male passengers slightly. There were but six women saved, three of whom were burned, one in a shocking manner. Captain Renaud acted with the utmost kindness. He gave clothes as far as he could furnish them to the suffering passengers, and acted as nurse, doctor and surgeon to the burned people, dressing the wounds of the females with a delicacy and tenderness that evinced a benevolent and amiable disposition. I did not see an officer of the ship during the fire, and am certain there was not one of them or the crew on the poop, except a man at the wheel for a short time. I understood that when the Captain heard of the fire, he rushed on deck without a cap, and when he saw the flames, exclaimed, "We are all lost." He tried to get out a boat, which, when let down, was swamped, and he, whether accidentally or not, fell into the sea, and was soon left far behind. The fourth officer was in this boat. He cut her loose from the davits; she was carried under the screw and smashed, and several in her drowned; three or four men escaped on a fragment, and were picked up by the Maurice as before stated. About the same time, one metallic life-boat was let down from the port bow and swamped, but got cleared away, with about thirty-three persons in her, including the first and third officers and several women. The men in this boat capsized her two or three times, in trying to clear her of water. Ten persons were thus drowned, including some women. They afterward bailed her out with life-preservers cut in two, and pulled to the Maurice, having picked up two or three passengers before reaching the barque. Altogether, there were 67 souls taken into the Maurice during the night. A Norwegian barque came up with the steamer the next morning, and a boat was observed going around the burning ship. They may have picked up a few persons, but only a very few. The Maurice had no communication with the Norwegian. At about 7 o'clock the Maurice sailed to Fayal to deposit the rescued passengers. At about 3 o'clock the same afternoon, she fell in with the barque Lotus, Capt. Trefy, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, from Liverpool for Halifax. As I was anxious to get on British territory, Capt. Trefy kindly gave me passage. He was also anxious to take all the American citizens, but there was such a rush of foreigners into the boats that only one load of eleven could be got off, and even several of these were foreigners. The fire is known to have arisen from very capable negligence of some of the crew. The Captain and Surgeon considered it expedient to fumigate the steerage with burning tar. The operation was to be performed by the boatswain under the superintendence of the fourth officer. The boatswain heated the end of a chain to dip into tar to produce smoke. The end became too hot to hold, and he let it drop upon the deck, to which it set fire. The tar upset, and immediately all about was in flames. A feeble attempt was made to extinguish it, but without effect. There was nothing at hand to meet such an emergency. The rescued passengers saved nothing but the clothes on their backs, and even the greater part of these were torn off and otherwise lost. Six hundred souls were supposed to be on board, including women and children. Mr. Brew is the only British subject saved. He is in the British civil service, and on his way to British Columbia.—He will proceed to Boston in the steamer Eastern State, on Tuesday, en route for New York.

The following is the statement of Prof. Theodore G. Glaubenskiee, of New York City,

At about a quarter past two, P. M., September 13, being in my state room, I heard the cry of fire. Hastening on deck, I saw the flames breaking through the middle deck. The captain was trying to get the people out of the second boat on the port side, to have it lowered. I hastened to the fore deck to keep the people from the boat. After a few minutes I turned around to go to the quarter deck, but could not get through the fire. I remained on the forecastle, the ship all this time going onward against the wind, with the assistance of a sailor I cut down the jib sails to throw into the water to use in checking the progress of the fire, but the people on the deck did not understand our intention, and merely threw them into the water. I tried to discover something with which to save the passengers, but nothing was to be found. The spars had been thrown overboard, and the buckets, being near the gate, were all on fire. In about half an hour the foremast fell, and shortly after the mainmast, and at about the same time, the engine appeared to stop. The ship, which thus far had been heading west, gradually turned to the north, and finally to the northeast. Soon after the boiler seemed to collapse, and ten minutes after the magazine exploded. By the turning of the ship, the flames and smoke drove to the forecastle. The suffering then became intense, our only hope now being in two vessels in the distance, one of which afterwards proved to be the Maurice, approached up slowly, the other, further off, steering west, apparently took no notice of us, although she was signaled to do so by the Captain of the Maurice. Having taken my stand on the chains on the starboard side, I gradually advanced forward to make room for others. At about five o'clock the Maurice sent off a boat, and as soon as it came near, I jumped into the water and reached it. Seven others were taken in, and the boat returned to the barque. Two boats, belonging to the barque, continued to ply to and from the steamer, picking up all they could, until the darkness made it impossible to find more of the sufferers. Soon after sunset, the first officer and about a dozen others came to the barque, having saved themselves by a life-boat. Later, some Swedish sailors came in part of a boat, and Mr. Brews and a German in part of another boat.

Mr. Glaubensklee's account of the origin of the fire, coincides with that of Mr. Brews in every particular.

The following are the names of the survivors on board the Maurice:

THE OFFICERS AND CREW.

L. Kuhn, first officer; B. Hertman, 2d officer, S. Bernet, 3d officer; C. Place, quartermaster, C. Meiheelis, boatswain's mate; N. Surgeuzon, sailor, H. Richter, boy; S. Freibold, fireman; Edward Avindolph, steward; C. Polf, engineer's assistant.

PASSENGERS.

Maria Friedrich, Prague; Rosalia St. Zug, Coblentz; Betty Ergau, Limberg; Catharine Tinkel, New York; B. Rovendamon, Scharrnbeck; Trina Hoskel, Bremerforde; Stantz Mesmer, New York; Charles Fras, Nicaragua; Theodore Eisefeld, New York; ——Durrfeld, Dresden; D. Cohn, Cologne; F. Keinlannier, do.; Jacob Rell, Baierk; Franez Fritz, Mainz; Emil Tasz, Engau; Doctor Schneck, Cologne; William Becker, Solingen; T. Wipfer, Ellenville, N. Y.; C. Link, Chicago; Leopold Thiller, Pochlowitz; G. Lukmann, Cincinnati; T. Hohentoe, Leutzen; Rubous Wildness, Leuzen; F. P. Retke, do.; G. Vollersen, Cappeln; Fredrich Stabner, Zarinford; Ferdinand Stebner, Zarinford; H. Osbar, Bremerbeck; C. Becker, Blomberg; A. Lars, Cappeln; N. Sinks, Holzen; H Wendell, do.; C. Buchols, do.; F. Rendsburg, do.; S. Hess, do., H. Hasz, Berlin; Peter Tragner, Worms; Wilff Mislow, do. Levy Bock, Tudorf; S. Pollack, Rutzden; Philip Muller, Aaran; Ernst Witte, Weden; A. Bionstiel, Mannheim; E Wunschmann, Liggen; Lyon Wolff, New York; Freiedhel Wagner, Cassel, Jas. Smith Murray, Alexandria, Va.

The following are the passengers transferred to the Lotus, and arrived at Halifax:

Charles Brews, England; Jean Polikeruska, New York; Philip Berry, Hackensack; H. Randers, Sweden; C. Hogguist, do.; C. V. T. Rosin, Richmond, Va.; Henry Augustus Smith, Chelsea, Mass.; John F. Cox, Boston; Alfred Vezin, Philadelphia; Theodore G. Glaubensklee, New York.

When Capt. Waters, of the Prince Albert, ascertained that twelve of the Austria's survivors had arrived, he kindly offered all a free passage, and detained the steamer for the purpose of allowing them to embark. Ten of them availed themselves of his generosity, and sailed for New York, at five o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

The Tribune of yesterday says:

On the receipt of the brief but terrible despatch from Halifax, yesterday morning, we immediately issued an extra. The news spread like wildfire, and in a short time the distressed friends and relatives of the passengers besieged the Tribune establishment, and crowded the office of the Hamburg Consul, to learn their fate. Singularly enough, however, though the barque Lotus arrived in Halifax Harbor on Sunday afternoon, not a name was forwarded for more than 24 hours after, and what was sent in season for our evening edition was meagre and unsatisfactory in the extreme. But that little was sufficient to show the awful extent of the calamity.

Right upon the heels of the fire came the explosion; and the flames beginning to rage fiercely, the wild, unreasoning instinct of self-preservation swept down all discipline and authority. A rush was made for the boats, and a mob of affrighted people dashed into them, regardless of everything, in their eagerness to escape from the blazing ship. The boats were swamped, and hundreds drowned; thus the disaster became tenfold more serious in its effects than it would otherwise have been.

But at such time it is useless to expect that discipline will prevail. And yet, in some scenes of equal peril there have been brave men who did not quail before the danger. When the Birkenhead troop steamer struck a rock, near the Cape of Good Hope, and broke in two, there were only boats enough to save the women and children. There was no rushing or crowding then. Col. Moore called his brave Inniskilleus and formed them into line on the deck of the sinking steamer, while their wives and children embarked in the boats. The noble fellows, as they stood in line, gave three hoarse cheers for their departing dear ones, and maintained their ranks unbroken till the deck was swept from under their feet, and the sharks came to their horrid feast.

The report that the Austria's magazine exploded, her agent, Mr. Kuhardt scarcely credits. He states that she never carried more than fifteen or twenty charges of half a pound each, for her signal guns, and that half of those must have been used at Hamburg and Southampton; and the explosion could not have come from the spirit room, there being none such on board, as the Germans are not addicted to the use of ardent spirits.

There are many speculations as to the cause of the fire. It is said that some German merchants have been known to pack dangerous goods (chemical preparations) in the middle of dry goods cases to cheat the agents out of the high rates of freight for extra hazardous freight. In this dishonest way the ships are placed in great danger, and there seem no means of detecting it. It is well known that similar frauds are practised upon ship owners by loading ships from New York. But in this instance it appears that the mischief resulted wholly from the officers and sailors on board.

When the ship left Hamburg she had 49 men and women, and 19 children in the first cabin, 103 men and women and 3 children in the second cabin, and 211 men and women and 30 children as steerage passengers—making in all 420. The crew consisted of about 100 persons, besides which she may have taken at Southampton some 50 or 60 extra steerage passengers, making in all about 550 souls.

We learn that the consignees are in some doubt about the number of steerage passengers, as one of their letters from Hamburg states the number at only 220.

DESCRIPTION OF THE AUSTRIA.

According to the N. Y. Herald, the Austria was one of the four steamers constituting the only established line between N. York and Hamburg, called respectively the Austria, the Saxonia, the Borussia, and the Hammonia. The two first mentioned vessels were nearly *fac similes* of each other, and were built at the Clyde, near Glasgow, expressly for the business in which they are now engaged. The Austria was rather larger than the Saxonia, and was able to accommodate the greater number of passengers. Her burden was 2,500 tons, her length over all 345 feet, her width across the beam was 40 feet, and the distance from the promenade deck to the bottom of her hold, 56 feet. She was almost entirely composed of iron, not even the stancheons being of timber. She was barque-rigged, and could carry a vast amount of canvass. Her machinery was on the newest, most approved and most substantial plan, and her propeller was driven by what is termed by engineers a steam hammer engine. The Austria had four decks, none of which was a spar deck. They were a promenade deck, main deck, 'tween deck, and lower deck, and each of them divided from the next to it by a more than ordinary distance. Her model and general appearance were more that of a mammoth yacht than an ordinary steamship. Her extending prow was ornamented by an elegantly sculptured representation of the double-headed eagle of the Austrian empire, and every part of her exterior was plainly and tastefully completed. Her internal arrangements were admirably suited to maintain health and comfort among her passengers. In the first cabin fifty-four passengers could be well accommodated, and in the second cabin there were accommodations for 117 passengers, while the steerage afforded ample accommodations for upwards of 400 third class passengers.

Letter of B. Franklin.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN has been constantly and confidently claimed by the Free Traders as of their school in political economy. We were sure this could not be true, for the Doctor was pre-eminent for common sense. That he was not a Hard Money man, his published essays abundantly prove; but the evidence that he was a Protectionist was not so obvious. We thank, therefore, *The South* (of all the world) for the letter from Franklin to his friend Humphrey Marshall, which a correspondent of *The South* has unburied from the records of the Virginia Medical Society. Perhaps it has been printed before, but we do not remember it. It is as follows:

LONDON, April 22, 1771.

SIR:—I duly received your Favors of the 4th of October and the 17th of November. It gave pleasure to hear, that tho' the Merchants had departed from their Agreement of Non-Importation, the spirit of Industry and Frugality was likely to continue among the People. I am obliged to you for your Concern on my Account The Letters you mentioned gave great Offence here, but that was not attended with the immediate ill Consequence to my Interest that seem to have been hoped for by those that sent Copies of them hither.

If our Country People would well consider that all they save in refusing to purchase foreign Gewgaws, and in making their own apparel, applyed to the Improvement of their Plantations, would render those more profitable, as yielding a greater Produce, I should hope they would persist resolutely in their present commendable Industry and Frugality. And there is still a farther Consideration. The Colonies that produce Provisions grow very fast. But of the Countries that take off those Provisions some do not increase at all, the European Nations; and others, as the West India Colonies, not in the same proportion. So that though the Demand at present may be sufficient, it cannot long continue so. Every Manufacturer encouraged in our Country makes part of a Market for Provisions within ourselves, and saves so much Money to the Country as must otherwise be exported to pay for the Manufactures he supplies. Here in England it is well known and understood, that wherever a Manufacture is established which employs a Number of Hands, it raises the Value of Lands in the neighboring Country all around it; partly by the greater Demand near at hand for the Produce of the Land, and partly from the Plenty of Money drawn by the Manufacturers to that Part of the Country. It seems, therefore, the Interest of all our Farmers and Owners of Lands, to encourage our young Manufactures in preference to foreign ones imported among us from distant Countries.

I am much obliged by your kind Present of curious Seeds. They were welcome Gifts to some of my friends. I send you herewith some of the new Barley lately introduced into this Country, and now highly spoken of. I wish it may be found of use with us.

I was the more pleased to see in your Letter the Improvement of our Paper, having had a principal Share in establishing that Manufacture among us many years ago, by the Encouragement I gave it.

If in anything I can serve you here, it will be a Pleasure to

Your obliged Friend and humble Servant,

B. FRANKLIN.

Wilson Reilly's Record.

A public officer is the people's servant, and should always be able to show a clear page.—How is it with Mr. Reilly? In 1854 the repeal of the Missouri Compromise produced an internal excitement throughout our country, breaking up and remodelling parties. Mr. Reilly publicly expressed his disapprobation of the act, and condemned the motives of those who were its authors. Yet we now find him tacking about, stumping his district in favor of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and advocating the justice of the repeal of the Compromise.—His conscience no doubt forced him to change. When that odious and unpopular Lecompton Constitution was before Congress, Mr. Reilly presented a bold front against its iniquity, declared that he could never be induced to support so flagrant and open a fraud, and asserted not only at Washington, but in the streets of his native town, that his conscience never would permit him to impose upon the people of Kansas so fraudulent a constitution. Yet for some motive best known to himself, that course of his suddenly relaxed, and in the face of his repeated assertions we find him advocating the very Constitution he so often condemned, and voting that with it, Kansas be received as a State. Failing to impose this Constitution upon Kansas, Mr. Reilly votes for the English bill, which said in effect to the people of Kansas: "You may vote on the Lecompton Constitution, but if you do not adopt it you shall not be admitted as a State of this Union until your population is more than double the present number. Mr. Reilly conscienciously voted for this bill in Congress, but now says he will, if elected again, vote for any Constitution the people of Kansas may present with the present population. Freemen of the seventeenth district, can he be trusted? He has cautiously, and with due reflection, recorded his vote that Kansas shall not be admitted unless her census numbers one hundred and twenty thousand persons, and he also proclaims in his speeches, that he will disregard his former vote and receive her at any time she may ask admission.

Mr. Reilly has always been a Free Trade man and opposed to Protection. In every contest between parties when the tariff question was before the people, he invariably opposed the party that advocated protection and American industry; and yet we find him on his return from Washington, boldly announcing in his speeches that he *now* is in favor of protection for the coal and iron interests of Pennsylvania. What becomes, Mr. Reilly, of the tirades you formerly heaped upon the "aristocratic iron masters" when they asked protection from our Government? Are their votes and those engaged by them necessary to secure your election, and do you now insult them by your pledge only to change again should you get in the atmosphere of Washington?—The people of this District now feel that they require some man to represent them upon whom they can place implicit confidence—who has back-bone enough to do right, even when patronage and power and party require to do wrong, and antecedents are of a character that the interests of the district will be advanced when entrusted to his care. Such a man is Edward McPherson, Esq., whose election we now regard as certain.—*Fulton Republican*

COLD COMFORT.

From the Juniata papers we learn that Mr. Reilly's efforts in that county have not resulted much to his advantage. He addressed the Democracy of Juniata a week or two ago, in the Court House in Mifflintown, and of course endeavored to explain how he had managed to swallow Lecompton, after having turned up his nose at it in the most contemptuous disgust. Among other speakers called out, was James Alexander, Esq. Mr. Alexander begged to be excused, but the Democracy were inexorable, and he had to gratify them. He proceeded to address the meeting, and concluded his remarks by stating that "he was still a Democrat, but could not endorse the ODIOUS *Lecompton doctrine of* JAMES BUCHANAN *and* WILSON REILLY." Mr. Alexander's speech was short but to the point, and he sat down amid the thundering applause of the Juniata Democracy. How Mr. Reilly *felt*, the reader can imagine.

From this it appears that a large portion of the honest Democracy of Juniata too, as well as in the other counties of the District, will not endorse "the odious Lecompton doctrine of Mr. Reilly." It is no wonder—the only wonder is that, with his record upon this important question, the file leaders of the Nigger Democracy could have the hardihood to place him before a free and independent Northern constituency for re-election, to Congress. They must regard the people as fools—and the result of the Election can alone determine which is correct.—*Repository.*

Think of it Working Men.

The Government under James Buchanan has cost the people, during the last fiscal year, a little over ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS—about equal to three dollars and a half for every man, woman and child, rich or poor, black or white, or mixed in the country! Rather than expensive democracy!

Laboring men now receive upon an average throughout the country, under the present Democratic system—about fifty cents a day, or about $150 a year. The Government spends a hundred millions a year, principally to feed and fatten a large army of office holders. This sum amounts to as much as the earnings of OVER HALF A MILLION OF LABORERS! Is it a wonder that the times are hard? While the Government officers receive about 33 per cent more than ever before, the working men of the country get 33 per cent less! What a glorious thing this Buchanan democracy is!

James Buchanan, in 1840, declared in the United States Senate that we should "reduce our nominal to the real standard of prices throughout the world," and thus, would "cover the country with benefits and blessings." Buchanan is now President and the work of "reducing" has already commenced. If the working man like it, all they have to do is to vote the Democratic ticket next October.—*Carlisle American.*

NEBINGER VS. FLORENCE.

Politics are running high in the city of Philadelphia. In T. B. Florence's Congressional District, Dr. Nebinger, an anti-Lecompton Democrat, has challenged his Democratic opponent to a public discussion. Here is a specimen of the charges made against the sitting member:

"II. That you have deliberately, persistently, and repeatedly, violated the promises made by the Democratic party to the people in 1856 and especially that which committed that party to secure to the people of Kansas a right to vote upon their own institutions in their own way.

III. That you are now at the head of the most infamous proscriptions of citizens for opinion's sake that ever has been witnessed in this district.

IV. That you are attempting to overawe the freedom of choice and the freedom of elections, by packing the Navy Yard with your creatures, and by expelling all who will not worship your betrayal of principle.

V. That you were the only Northern man who, in the House of Representatives, dared to vote to encourage the horrible traffic in slaves—that traffic which is condemned by International Law as piracy, and stigmatized by all Christendom as a foul stain upon civilization and Christianity."

Who Makes Our Tariff Laws?

In 1844, when it was told that English manufacturers were raising money to procure the repeal of the Tariff Law of '42, the Loco Focos raised a great outcry, declaring that the money was to be used *to help to elect Henry Clay.* The following paragraph will give an idea of the manner in which the money was used. The *Free Trade doctrines* disseminated, however, were Bank notes transferred to the pockets of those who had the management of the Tariff Law of '46:

HOW THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF OF 1842 WAS BROKEN DOWN.—In a volume of Essays entitled "Men and Things," by James L. Baker, of London, recently published by Crossby, Nicholls & Co., we find the names of a number of subscribers in 1844, to a fund to be used for the purpose of disseminating free trade doctrine, especially in the United States. About four hundred and fifty thousand dollars are said to have been subscribed and the London Times admitted that under this foreign pressure the tariff of 1842 was repealed.

DRED SCOTT DEAD.—The somewhat eminent negro, known as Dred Scott, whose name is intimately connected with perhaps the most famous and important decision of the United States Supreme Court ever rendered, died, in this city, on last Friday. He was born in Virginia, and brought to this city by Capt. Peter Blow, father of Henry T. and Taylor Blow, to whom he originally belonged. His last owner was Rev. Mr. Chaffee, of Massachusetts, who got possession of him by marriage, and by whom he was emancipted, soon after the late Supreme Court decision. Dred Scott was a good natured, harmless, faithful negro, and was about fifty-seven years old at the time of his death.—*St. Louis News Scot.* 20

A man recently walked two days rubbing and was weak a fortnight afterwards.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, OCT. 8, 1858

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

PEOPLE'S STATE TICKET.

SUPREME JUDGE,
JOHN M. READ, of Philadelphia.
CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WM. E. FRAZER, of Fayette.

PEOPLE'S COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS,
EDWARD McPHERSON, *of Adams Co.*
ASSEMBLY,
GEO. W. WILLIAMS, *of Bedford Co.*
GEO. G. WALKER, *of Somerset Co.*
COMMISSIONER,
GIDEON D. TROUT, *of St. Clair, tp.*
POOR DIRECTOR,
HENRY M. HOKE, *of Snake Spring.*
AUDITOR,
JAMES CARNELL, *of Monroe.*
CORONER,
WM. SHOWMAN, *of Harrison.*

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

At the request of our friends in several of the Townships, our County Committee has called meetings at the following times and places:

At Stonerstown, on Friday, Oct. 8, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

At Pleasantville, Saturday, Oct. 9, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Other meetings, it is expected, will be announced in due time, and it is hoped our friends will turn out strong, as good speakers will be present to address the meetings.

TO THE POLLS! TO THE POLLS!!

RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!!

The time has come, freemen of Bedford County, FOR VOTING! Let every one of you who is in favor of a change of rulers, *turn out on next Tuesday and vote for the People's ticket!* Bedford County has been run into about $12,000 of debt, for which you will be taxed heavily for many years to come. Pennsylvania has been run into some $40,000,000. The national administration is expending $100,000,000 a year, and plunging the nation into a vast national debt. This has all been done by the Locofoco party, and if you wish things to change, for the better, (they cannot get worse,) *go and vote for the People's County and State ticket. The sufferings of all classes requires this duty.* Let every one who is in favor of the Protection of American industry, against the pauper labor of Europe *go and vote for the people's ticket on Tuesday next.* If you are in favor of our Coal and Iron mines being worked by a hardy and industrious class of miners, *go and vote for the People's ticket on Tuesday next.* If you are in favor of the protection of all kinds of American labor, and in favor of *better times, go and vote the People's ticket on Tuesday next.* If you are opposed to the late outrages on the freemen of Kansas, to the betrayel of that people by the President of the United States, and men like WILSON REILLY, who falsified all their pledges to you before the election, *go and vote against* WILSON REILLY *and for the People's State and County ticket.*

We deem it hardly necessary to add much to what we have here written, as we presume every voter is fully conversant with the *issues of this campaign,* and they are of the *utmost importance*—issues upon which *the very liberties of the people depend. Then turn-out and defend them with your votes,* and all mankind, posterity and your consciences, will tell you that you have done your duty. *Let no man stay away from the Polls,* but let every one from the hill-top, from the plain, from the valley everywhere, TURN-OUT, TURN-OUT, and RALLY, RALLY, to the support of our ticket. Everything in the *State looks favorable for* a GLORIOUS VICTORY *this fall,* let the freemen of Bedford County TURN-OUT and help achieve the victory, and all will be well.

Poor Director.

We warn the people of Bedford County against the election of JOHN AMOS, the Locofoco candidate for Poor Director. He is in every way unqualified for the office, and if unfortunately, he should be elected, the people of the County will regret the choice. It is well known that *he openly expresses the determination, in case of his election, to have* CHRISTIAN STOUFFER, *his son-in-law, appointed as the Miller!* Mr. Stouffer, several years ago, had charge of the Poor House Mill, and the people know how badly affairs were then managed, and if they wish to return to the same state of affairs, they will elect JOHN AMOS. Remember our prediction, as sure as he is elected, Stouffer will be the Miller. He also intends to have his own son appointed to the Stewardship, and then with the father as Director, the son as Steward, and the son-in-law as Miller, the family of Mr. Amos will have things all to themselves in that Institution. Let the voters beware!

What Next?

The stock in trade of our Locofoco friends in the present campaign, consists mainly of misrepresentations and falsehoods. One of their great hobbies was the pretended fact that JOHN M. READ our candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, had written or signed a letter so long ago as 1846, congratulating Geo. M. Dallas for giving his casting vote against the Tariff of 1842. We never could see the force of this charge very clearly even if it had been true. John M. Read was a Locofoco at that time, TWELVE YEARS AGO, and if he had then acted with Mr. Dallas, and his party friends, it would not have been so very strange; nor could it well be said now since he has left that party and been acting with us for years, that he holds the same views now that he did twelve years ago. But, as we have heretofore shown, the whole charge turns out to be a mere fabrication and forgery. John M. Read never signed any such letter, nor authorized any body else to sign it for him. One John F. Read did sign it, and it was an easy matter for an unscrupulous opposition to change the F. to M. and then declare it to be the act of our candidate. Gentlemen, "a miss is as good as a mile," and your shallow trick has been exposed, and not even forgery will save you. We have seen but one democratic paper which had the honesty to admit the truth in the matter, and publicly exhonerate John M. Read from the chargo. No one who knows the tactics of the Locofoco press here would expect the retraction of any falsehood it ever uttered. If it should undertake this, it would require about the whole of one paper to unsay or correct the errors in the preceding one.

Another great hobby of our opponents is the representation that they did not pass the tariff law of 1857, but that the Republicans and Americans did. In our paper of last week we proved by the record the falsehood of this whole matter, by a single production of the facts. We showed that President Pierce recommended the passage of the Tariff of 1857, in his last annual message; and that the party by a vote of 67 to 1, voted for the bill and passed it through as a party measure ONLY ONE LOCOFOCO IN THE WHOLE 83 IN THE LOWER HOUSE OF CONGRESS VOTING AGAINST IT.—These fabrications have been reiterated in the press, and from the stump all over the county, and rehashed in the Mrs. Partington correspondence of the Gazette from Washington, and now all is proved forgery and fabrication: and it is in view of this we inquire, what next!

We know the never failing resorces of sham democracy. When beeten out of one falsehood they take another, and then another, and go on from beginning to end. Nothing is too gross or too monstrous. But, they are in a worse fix just now than we have ever known them before in one respect. They can not explain away the present hard and democratic times, which are pressing upon everybody with crushing effect. They are responsible for them, and the people know it; and the corrupt party is about to be compelled to feel it at the ballot box on next Tuesday. We are confident the people can not and will not allow the authors of such times to go unwhipt of justice. See if in a few days the election does not prove the correctness of our notions on this subject.

The County Debt!

REMEMBER, voters of Bedford County, that since the Locofocos have secured a majority of Commissioners and Poor Directors, the *Debt of Bedford County is somewhere in the neighborhood of* $12,000!! They borrowed $5,000 last Spring, and by next spring the probability is that *they will be borrowing more!*

REMEMBER, that they have created a new office—*tinker* at the public buildings—at an expense of $400 and $500 a year, when the buildings should not cost over $40 or $50 a year. Remember that this *tinker* is almost constantly employed at the buildings.

REMEMBER, that the County buildings cost $311.36 in 1856—and $451.10 in 1857—and the probability is that they will cost the taxpayers $500 in 1858, at the rate the *tinkering* has been going on so far this year.

REMEMBER, that the present Locofoco board of Commissioners, last year, by *mismanagement, bungling and carelessness, sunk for the County,* in two small matters, the sum of $1087.35!

REMEMBER, that the present Locofoco board of Commissioners have sunk the County so largely in debt that we will not be able to pay it off for a generation to come!

REMEMBER, that your County tax will be *largely increased next year,* to pay the enormous debts incurred by the Locofoco Commissioners.

REMEMBER, that the Poor House is fast running you into debt, and that its affairs are badly managed under the present Locofoco board of Directors.

REMEMBER, that when the Americans had a majority in the board, that the taxes were lowered—that they paid off a portion of the debt—but under the present Locofoco majority things go on in the old way.

REMEMBER, that the only way to have things go better, is to make a change in the Commissioners' office, and in the board of Poor Directors.

REMEMBER, that GIDEON D. TROUT, and HENRY M. HOKE, our candidates for Commissioner and Poor Director, are excellent business men, and, if elected, will do all in their power to bring about a change for the better.

REMEMBER these facts, freemen of Bedford County, on Tuesday next, and vote accordingly.

Gideon D. Trout.

We have heretofore considered the voters of Bedford County fortunate in having the opportunity to vote for so good a man as Gideon D. Trout for County Commissioner. He not only comes fully up to the good old Jeffersonian standard of *honesty* and *capacity*, but is socially a most agreeable gentleman, and every way a most acceptable candidate. And yet, in the Gazette of last week, in an article headed "Jacob Beckley," is the following false and cotemptible paragraph:

"His opponent, Gideon D. Trout, is not to be compared with him in point of ability. Mr. Trout is a bad financier, a poor manager, as is proved by his heavy indebtedness. A man who cannot keep his own affairs in order, especially with the opportunities Mr. Trout has had, would make a very unreliable agent for the people. The County needs just such a man as Jacob Beckley to keep it out of debt."

The above article, to say the least of it, is very ungentlemanly and very untrue, and its falsehood is so manifest with those who know Mr. Trout, that we doubt not it will do him more good than harm. In a recent suit, where the worth of Mr. Trout's property was called in question, witnesses stated upon oath that he was worth more than twenty thousand dollars *over and above his indebtedness;* and yet this is the man of whom it is said he "cannot keep his own affairs in order." He never got a dollar from from his father's estate, but has been actively engaged in storekeeping, milling and farming for many years, and now has a handsome estate, acquired alone by his honesty, ability, business tact and hard work. He is one of our most intelligent and successful business men, and yet, according to the Gazette, he is "a bad financier," and "a poor manager."

We would not say anything unkind, and much less untrue, about Mr. Beckley, but we do think the Gazette has been doing him bad service by getting up a comparison between him and Mr. Trout. He has not half the business tact, experience or ability of Mr. Trout, and everybody who knows the two men knows these facts. And it is a notorious fact, proved by the County records, that it is only a few months since the property of this great financier, Beckley, was in the hands of the Sheriff; and we will only suggest that the less Mr. Beckley's friends say about the matter the better it will be for him.

More Lies!

We understand that Gen. James Burns, still continues his assertions, in his electioneering trips through this County that the people of Somerset County intend to vote for Walker and Hay, the two Somerset County candidates. The Card of Mr W. in our last paper clearly puts the *lie* to this charge. Our friends in Somerset will do all in their power for Mr. Williams as well as Mr. Walker, our candidates for Assembly. Mr. Burns had better get at some other electioneering hobby—this bait won't take.

We understand, also, from reliable authority, that when Mr. James Burns, was using this hobby in the Northeastern part of this County, he was asked the question, "*would he vote for* GEORGE W. WILLIAMS," he replied that "he certainly would." This is a mean and contemptible way to try to catch votes, but it won't do, Mr. Burns will not vote for WILLIAMS, and only says that he will, to deceive you. He will not, and dare not vote for a man on our ticket. Williams and Walker, are first-rate men, and we trust all our friends will see that both their names are on their tickets.

We also have it from good authority, that B. F. Meyers states in his speeches, that Mr. Walker told him that if he was elected, "he would take the seven hundred dollars pay, and if the Legislature increased the pay to one thousand dollars, he would take it and put it into the funds of the agricultural society."—This is a *lie* out of the whole cloth, Mr. Walker NEVER told Myers so, he is not on such intimate terms with this hang-dog as that. Mr. Walker has pledged himself to us, and authorized us to state that if HE IS ELECTED HE WILL DO ALL IN HIS POWER TO BRING THE PAY DOWN TO $500—THE FORMER SALARY. HE WILL VOTE AGAINST ANY INCREASE, AND HE WILL VOTE AGAINST ANY EXTRA PAY FOR ANYTHING.

Mr. Williams writes to us and authorizes us to say, that "HE WILL VOTE FOR AND ADVOCATE THE REPEAL OF THE EXTRA PAY LAW," should he be elected. He also "favors the reduction of the salaries of all the high-salaried office-holders in the State." Such are the facts—let the people know them, and vote accordingly. Believe nothing that Burns or any of the Locofoco speakers may say against our candidates.

Williams and Walker are excellent men, will make good and attentive members, and we hope all our friends will stand by them to the last.

Look Out!

We understand that tickets are in circulation with the names of all our candidates upon them except one or two, and in their place, Locofoco candidates are inserted! Beware! Examine carefully your tickets before voting them!

The anti-Lecompton members of Congress in California have been elected.

OFFICE-HOLDERS INTERMEDDLING IN ELECTIONS!

G. W. BOWMAN, Superintendent of Public Printing, is now in Bedford, sent on for the purpose of interfering in our election. He is drawing from the Government $3500 per annum, and perquisites, and yet is spending weeks away from his post, and drawing pay for the whole time! *Can anything be more dishonest! Is not this the way the government and this County is plunged into vast debt?*—Freemen of Bedford County, this is the manner in which this corrupt administration attempts to control the elections. This is the manner in which they attempted to force an odious constitution on the free people of Kansas! Treat this *paid* agent of the government with contempt. He is not a citizen of this State—he lives out of the State, and has his family out of the State: and if he attempts to interfere in your election, treat him as he deserves. Let the law be enforced against him—and it is very severe. *Submit to no interference from non-resident hired officials!*

David Hay and Extra Pay!

REMEMBER, taxpayers of Bedford County that DAVID HAY, the Locofoco candidate for the Legislature from Somerset County took the TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS EXTRA PAY, OF THE LAST LOCOFOCO LEGISLATURE, AND APPLIED IT TO HIS OWN USE. If you oppose Legislators pocketing your money in the shape of EXTRA PAY, vote against him on next Tuesday. Gen. Burns is in the same boat with EXTRA PAY DAVY HAY, and will no doubt do all he can to get some of the EXTRA too, in case he should be elected

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS and GEORGE G. WALKER have pledged themselves against EXTRA-PAY in any shape. Which will you chose tax-payers of Bedford County? HAY, BURNS AND EXTRA-PAY or WILLIAMS and WALKER AGAINST EXTRA-PAY?

Changes!

We say to our friends throughout the County, that the prospects never were better. *We hear of many changes in favor of the People's ticket in all parts of the County,* and particularly, in this neighborhood, which fact is well known, and the names of the persons well known here by persons of all parties. Many old Whigs who voted for Buchanan, and for Packer, last fall have come back, and are now warmly, heartily with us, and we hear of only *one single change* against us, and that is in Bedford township. Everything looks well, and our friends never were in such good cheer. Mark our prediction we will give the Locofoco party an awful—a terrible drubbing next Tuesday. Do your duty, friends, and all will be well!

Organize! Get Out the Vote! Organize!

Our friends in the county realize, we know, the great importance of the present contest, and are alive to the necessity of carrying our ticket through successfully; but are they attending fully to the *means* of obtaining success? Are they properly organized? Are vigilance committees appointed and at work? Have they appointed sub-committees in each school district, to bring out the vote in full? Have they arranged for conveyances to get out the old and the infirm? If these things have not been attended to, let them be attended to at once. No time is to be lost. Do not, reader, put it off on some one else, but do it *yourself.* If these things are properly done, we shall elect our entire ticket.

Friends of Protection!

GO TO THE POLLS ON TUESDAY NEXT, AND VOTE EARLY.

SEE THAT NO ILLEGAL VOTES ARE POLLED.

STAY AT THE POLLS ALL DAY UNTIL THEY CLOSE.

HAVE YOUR WAGONS OUT,

to bring to the election, the aged, the infirm, the careless.

GUARD WELL THE BALLOT-BOX!

and have

EVERY VOTER OUT!

and

A GLORIOUS VICTORY AWAITS YOU.

NOTICE!

No tickets were printed in this office for any other candidates than the ones regularly nominated by our party.—*No person asked us to print any others!* If any of our tickets are printed with the name of any other candidate in them they were printed at the office of the *Bedford Gazette!* We have undoubted authority that such tickets were printed by the *Bedford Gazette!* Friends consider this matter! *These tickets were printed by the Locofocos!*

Hard Times!

The people of Pennsylvania, by this time are aware that the only thing that will bring about better times, is a Protection Tariff. *The times never were harder!* There is no money in circulation. The Buchanan administration is a failure! All who go in for a change for the better, will vote for EDWARD MCPHERSON, and the People's State and County ticket.—Remember, MCPHERSON and better times, *against* REILLY and the continuance of the present Locofoco hard times!

REMEMBER TAX-PAYERS!

That Maj. S. DAVIS, the present Loco Treasurer, took to the city $2,000 in silver, of the borrowed money, last spring, and "drew upon it A NICE PREMIUM, WHICH TO THIS DAY REPOSES IN HIS OWN POCKET!" He was Treasurer then and is yet. This is the way the County affairs are managed! If you are opposed to such conduct, vote the People's Ticket.

Are you ready for action! Make a list of voters in each district, who are opposed to the ruinious policy of Buchananism, and see that each and every man comes to the polls on election day. Let none stay away! The interests of the tax-payers demand that every man should come to the polls and right the wrongs inflicted upon the people by Buchanan's Administration.

OUR MEETINGS.—The meetings of our friends in Monroe and Bedford Townships, were very large and enthusiastic, whilst those of the opposition have all been small, cold and spiritless. Everything looks right for the People's cause.

A RAINY DAY.

It is probable that Tuesday next may be a rainy day. No matter, rain or shine, let every friend of the protection of the languishing interests of our country, turn out and vote.

COL. FORNEY'S ADDRESS.

In the *Press* of 30th ult. appears an address of some eight columns of Mr. Forney's, in vindication of the principles of Popular Sovereignty, and in reply to the assaults of the Lecompton organs. He intended to deliver the address at a public meeting, but the multiplicity of his duties has rendered it impossible. He commences by reviewing the part he took at Tarrytown, and the causes which induced him to make the speech which he did there.

He then alludes to the statement of the Union, denying the conversation he is represented to have had with the President. He says: "Not only did the conversation take place, but many things that were said were omitted in the Tarrytown speech. Among other things, the President said, 'If you, Walker and Douglas will unite in support of my Kansas policy, the people of Kansas will vote for it at the election on the 21st of December. I know that you have the strong side of the question, and that you can carry off the people, but I appeal to you to stand with me, because, if I don't adhere to my policy, Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi will probably secede from the Union.' A few days after this interview, a friend from Southern N. York visited me (Forney) at Philadelphia, saying that the President had desired him to assure me that the President intended to make his Kansas policy a test upon the party, and that no man would be tolerated by the Administration who did not approve and support it."

Regarding the Union's assertions that his (Forney's) statement of the cabinet meeting is false, Mr. Forney says that the report of the conversation between Walker and the cabinet was communicated and described by Col. S. M. Johnson, one of the editors of the Union.—Mr. Forney then alludes to the attacks of the New York Herald upon him, applying terms to the editor of that paper far from complimentary. He next quoted from several articles that had appeared in the Herald during the Presidential campaign, saying that Mr. Buchanan once said to him with much excitement, "Why am I so traduced and pursued by this infamous knave? Have I no friends who will visit New York and punish him as he deserves? His ears should be taken off in the public streets."—Subsequent to the election when he (Forney) had published a caustic article about Mr. Bennett, Mr. Buchanan regretted the publication, saying, "I desire that Mr. Bennett shall support my administration." Mr. Forney then reviews the political condition of the Union, claiming that all the Democratic victories at the North have been anti-Lecompton, and concludes by predicting the complete overthrow of the President's rule in the coming election in this State.

Notes and Queries for Working Men.

The federal government has recently made a contract for $750,000 worth of Scotch water pipes, which are now in course of being delivered.

The Galveston and Houston Railroad Company has just made a contract in Belgium for 14,900 tons of iron.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad has just made a large contract in England for railroad iron.

The shipments of gold from New York last week amounted to $1,361,140 46.

The total shipments from that port, for this year, have been $19,400,349 46.

If we had made our own iron, could we not have retained all this gold?

If the demand for gold had not existed, should we have had the financial crisis of the last year and present year?

Had there been no reason for such a crisis, would not confidence have prevailed throughout the community, enabling men of activity and enterprise to obtain the loan of money at moderate rates of interest?

Had such men been able to obtain money at such rates, should we now see our mills and furnaces closed, and our mines abandoned?

Had our mills, furnaces and mines been kept in motion, would there not have been a steady demand for labor?

Not having done so, what is their present duty to their wives, their children, their country, and themselves?

Does not that duty require that they should refuse to vote for any man whose past history does not furnish conclusive evidence that he is honestly in favor of such a tariff as will enable us to make our own cloth and iron, and keep our gold at home?

Had the demand for labor increased, would not wages have tended to become higher, even, than they before had been?

Look Out!

We understand that this week's Gazette is filled with lying slanders on our candidates.—Believe none of these eleventh hour stories.

NOTICE.

The Rev. Mr. Spottswood will preach the second sermon in course, before the "Young Men's Christian Association," in the Presbyterian Church, on next Sabbath Evening the 10th inst. The other Churches will be closed on that evening.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. F. Benedict, Mr. HENRY BRIDAHAN and Miss TILLIE STIFFLER, both of Bedford.

A delicious wedding cake accompanied the above, for which the young and interesting couple have the thanks of the printer. May happiness and prosperity always attend them—and when life's busy scenes are o'er, may they enjoy the endless bliss of each other's society in a better and brighter existence.

On the 4th inst., by Rev. G. W. Aughinbaugh, Capt. S. H. JEFFORDS, of New Orleans, to Miss MARY SAUPP, of this place.

With the above we received a large and delicious wedding cake, accompanied with a little yellow boy, for which the happy couple have the best wishes of the printer. May long life—unalloyed happiness—and all the pleasures of this world always attend them.

On the 7th ult., by Geo. W. Householder, Esq., Mr. ANDREW HIMES, of Fulton county, to Miss SUSAN BLACKHEART, of East Providence tp, Bedford county.

Near Schellsburg, on Thursday evening, the 30th ult., by John Smith, Esq., Mr. ABEL HAUSEL, of Napier tp., to Mrs. MARIA COALMON, of Somerset co.

DIED.

In Bedford on Sunday evening last, JOHN ELLIOTT, infant son of Francis and Maria Louisa Jordan, aged 4 months.

"It gently sinks to rest,
As once it used to do
Upon its mother's tender breast,
And as securely too,

The spirit is not dead,
Though the body dies:
But, freed from sin and sorrow, fled
To dwell beyond the skies."

In this Borough, on Tuesday morning, the 28th ult., Mrs. MARY SPRIGG, aged 53 years, 9 months and 4 days.

The deceased was a member of the M. E. Church for more than 20 years. During the latter part of her life she was subjected to much affliction, under which she was an example of faith, patience and meekness. When declining rapidly she told her friends that her peace was made—that her work was done. She had no doubts, no fears, and was heard frequently praising the Lord. She still lives in the affections of those who knew her best, and her pious example, christian resignation under trials, and triumphant victory over death, teach us that

"'Tis religion that can give,
Sweetest pleasure while we live:
'Tis religion must supply,
Solid comfort when we die."

G.

In Bedford, on Sunday morning last, ELLA, daughter of Wm. and Anna E. Keiser, aged 3 years, 11 months and 3 days.

"Mourn not ye whose child hath found
Purer skies and holier ground;
Flowers of bright and pleasant hue
Free from thorns and fresh with dew;

Mourn not ye whose child hath fled
From this region of the dead,
To yon winged angel-band,
To a better, fairer land."

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale on the premises, on

Thursday, the 28th day of October,

inst, the undivided half part of all that Lot of Ground, in the Borough of Bedford, fronting 40 feet on Pitt Street and extending back 240 feet to an alley, with a STORY and a half BRICK HOUSE, a TWO-STORY LOG HOUSE, and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoing lot of Mrs. Elizabeth Baylor, on the East and Bedford Street on the West.

TERMS: One third of the purchase money to remain in the property during the life-time of Mrs. Sophia D. Gibson, widow of James M. Gibson, dec'd, the purchaser paying her the interest thereof.—One third in hand at the confirmation of sale, and one third in one year thereafter without interest.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN CESSNA,
Guardian of James M. Gibson's minors.

October 8, 1858.

Dissolution Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of COLVIN & ROBESON, in the Mercantile business has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to call and settle their accounts.

J. E. COLVIN,
J. M. ROBESON.

Schellsburg, Oct. 8, 1858.-d*

The subscriber will continue the business at the old stand, where he has just received a new supply of Fall and Winter Goods, which he will sell low for cash or produce.

J. E. COLVIN.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, appointed to distribute to and among the creditors of Samuel Mock, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd, the balance in the hands of his Administrator, N. G. Wright, will attend for that purpose at his office, in Bedford, on Saturday, the 23d of October, instant.

JNO. MOWER,
Auditor.

Oct. 8, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Samuel Shuck & Co., are requested to call and make settlement, as they are determined to close their books by the 1st of January, 1859, either by payment of cash or note.

S. SHUCK & CO.

Oct. 8, 1858.

$500 Reward!

IF it be not true that Oster Manspeaker & Carn, are now receiving their new Autumn and Winter Goods. Call in and see them.

Oct. 8, 1858.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale at the House of Peter Amick in St. Clairsville, on

Friday, the 29th day of October,

1858, the following Real Estate—to wit:

One Tract of Land, late the property of Philip Crisman, dec'd, containing 200 acres and 95 perches, known as the "Riddle" or "Moch" tract, situate in Union Township, and adjoining lands of John Ake, Jacob Oster, Peter Smith and others.

ALSO One tract of land containing 424 acres and 49 perches, in said Township, adjoining lands of George Beegle, John Ake, Daniel Wentz and others.

The Tract first named has been divided into six parts—five parts thereof containing about ten acres each, and the sixth about 150 acres.

The second tract has been divided into seven parts and both tracts will be sold in such separate parts, or all together to suit purchasers.

TERMS: Two ninths of the purchase money, after paying expenses, to remain in the hands of the purchaser during the lifetime of *Jacob Oster*, he paying the interest thereof annually to said Oster.—One half of the balance in hand at confirmation of sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A., M.

JOHN CESSNA,
Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Philip Crisman, dec'd.

October 8, 1858.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR,
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.

Compounded entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body, and when it performs its functions well the powers of the system are fully developed. The *stomach* is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for the proper performance of its functions. When the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the *Liver*—having ceased to do its duty. For the disease of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the weak machinery, removing the causes of the disease, and effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia.

☞One dose of two tea-spoonsful will always relieve Sick Headache.

One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic, while

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

One dose taken often will prevent the recurrence of bilious attacks while it relieves all painful feelings.

☞Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after long sickness.

One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all yellowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes food digest well.

One dose often repeated cures Chronic Diarrhœa in its worst forms, while summer and bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by worms, while for worms in children, there is no safer or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails*.

A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious Type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor. ☞Mix Water in the Mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

The Liver Invigorator

Is a great scientific Medical Discovery, and is daily working cures almost too great to believe. It cures as it by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit* and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of *Liver* Complaint, from the worst Jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common headache, all of which are the result of a *Diseased Liver*.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD, Proprietor, 345 Broadway, N. Y.
Sold in Bedford by Dr. B. F. HARRY, and retailed by all Druggists.

June 11, 5858.–zz.

Bedford County ss.

AT an Orphans Court held at Bedford, in and for Bedford County, on the 30th day of August A. D. 1858—Before the Judges of the Said County,

On motion of G. H. Spang Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the the heirs and legal representatives of Michael Putt, late of Liberty township, in said County, dec'd, to wit: Jacob, since dead, having conveyed his share to Wm. Figart, Samuel, residing in Illinois, Catharine, intermarried with the petitioner, Wm. Figart, Wm. Putt, Elizabeth, intermarried with Henry Savits, Mary, intermaried with George Russell, Joseph Putt, Rosanna, intermaried with David Russell, Sarah, and Susan Putt, the last named yet in minority, residing in Bedford County Penn'a, to be and appear at an Orphans Court to be held at Bedford, in and for said County, on the 3d Monday, 15th day of November, next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Michael Putt, dec'd, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised, or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the said Court.

L.S. In testimony whereof I have set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Bedford the first day of Sept. A. D. 1858.

SAMUEL H. TATE,
Clerk.

Attest,
WM. S. FLUKE Sheriff.
Sept. 24, 1858.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in St. Clair Township, on the estate of Henry Reininger, late of said Township dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ANNA REININGER.
Oct. 1, 1858. *Administratrix.*

THE
GREAT BEAUTIFIER
So Long Unsuccessfully Sought,
FOUND AT LAST!

FOR IT RESTORES PERMANENTLY GRAY hair to its original color; covers luxuriantly the bald head: removes all dandruff, itching and all scrofula, scald head and all eruptions; makes the hair soft, healthy, and glossy; and will preserve it to any imaginable age, removes, as if by magic, all blotches, &c. from the face, and cures all neuralgia and nervous head ache. See circular and the following.

DOVER, N. H., Feb. 2d, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & CO—Gents: Within a few days we have received so many orders and calls for Pro. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, that to day we were compelled to send to Boston for a quantity. (the 6 dozen you forwarded all being sold,) while we might order a quantity from you. *Every bottle we have sold seems to have produced three new customers* and the approbation, and patronage it receives from the most substantial and worthy citizens of our vicinity, fully convince us that it is A MOST VALUABLE PREPARATION.

Send us as soon as you can gross of $1 size; and one dozen $2 size; and believe us yours very respectfully.

DANIEL LATHORP & Co.

Hickory Grove, St. Charles Co., Mo. Nov. 19, '56.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: Some time last summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful, we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend, seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative, we did so with little hope of success, but to our surprise, and that of all our friends a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can therefore, and do hereby recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair. We are, yours respectfully,

GEORGE W. HIGGINBOTHAM,
SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

Gardiner, Maine, June 22, 1855.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: I have used two bottles of Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and can truly say it is the greatest discovery of the age for restoring and changing the Hair. Before using it I was a man of seventy. My Hair has now attained its original color. You can recommend it to the world without the least fear, as my case was one of the worst kind.

Yours Respectfully.
DANIEL N. MURPHY.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment.) and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry.
And sold by all good Druggists.
Oct. 1, 1858.

Iron City College

Iron City Commercial College.
PITTSBURGH, PA. CHARTERED 1855.

300 Students attending January, '58.

Now the largest and most thorough Commercial School of the United States. Young men prepared for actual duties of the Counting Room.

J. C. SMITH, A. M. Prof. of Book-keeping and Science of Accounts.

A. T. DOUTHETT, Teacher of Arithmetic and Commercial Calculation.

J. A. HEYDRICK and T. C. JENKINS, Teachers of Book-keeping.

A. COWLEY and W. A. MILLER, Profs. of Penmanship.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING,

As used in every department of business.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC—RAPID BUSINESS WRITING—DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY—MERCANTILE CORRESPONDENCE—COMMERCIAL LAW—

Are taught, and all other subjects necessary for the success and through education of practical business man.

12 PREMIUMS.

Drawn all the premiums in Pittsburg for the past three years, also in Eastern and Western Cities, for best Writing.

NOT ENGRAVED WORK.
IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

Students enter at any time—No vacation—Time unlimited—Review at pleasure—Graduates assisted in obtaining situations—Tuition for Full Commercial Course, $35,00—Average time 8 to 12 weeks—Board, $2,50 per week—Stationery, $6,00—Entire cost, $60,00 to $70,00.

☞Ministers' Sons received at half price.

For Card—Circular—Specimens of Business and Ornamental Writing—inclose two stamps, and address

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Oct. 1, 1858.–2y.

Bedford County ss.

AT an Orphans Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1858, before the Judges of the said Court.

On motion of John Mower, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Mrs. Sophia Mower, late of Colerain Township, dec'd, to wit: Eliza, intermarried with Elijah Weaver, residing in the State of Ohio, Rebecca, intermarried with Joshua Fifler, residing in Bedford County, Nancy, intermarried with Jacob Moss, residing in Wood County, Ohio, Sarah, intermarried with Emanuel F. Diehl, and Elizabeth, intermarried with Levi Kegg, residing in Bedford County Pa., to be and appear at an Orphans Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for said County, on the 3d Monday, fifteenth day, of Novembe, next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised, or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the said Court.

L.S. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, at Bedford, the first day of Sept. A. D. 1858.

SAMUEL H. TATE,
Clerk.

Attest,
WM. S. FLUKE Sheriff.
Sept. 24, 1858.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY
AT
PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscribers offer at private sale until Tuesday the 16th day of November next, and if not then disposed of, will on that day sell at public outcry, on the premises, all the fixtures belonging to their Foundry, embracing a good six-horse Steam Engine, Fan, Cupola, two Lathes, together with a great variety of patterns, for Thrashing Machines, Stoves, Ploughs, saw and Grist Mill gearing &c., &c., and Flasks for the same, sufficient to do almost any kind of work usually done in a Country Establishment.

A good business has heretofore been done in this Establishment, and it being the only Foundry in Bedford makes it a desirable opening to any person wishing to engage in the business.

Terms will be made to suit purchasers.

D. WASHABAUGH,
MICHAEL BANNON.

Oct. 1, 1858.

THE GREAT PURIFIER!—
THE WORLD CHALLENGED!—
☞TO PRODUCE ITS EQUAL!
☞THE BLOOD SEARCHER
☞GLORIOUS TRIUMPHANT!

Sworn statement of David McCreary, of Napier Township, Bedford county:

In April, 1856, as near as I can remember, a small pimple made its appearance on my upper lip, which soon became enlarged and sore. I used poltices of sorrel, and a wash of blue vitriol, without effect. Finding the sore extending, I called on Dr. Ely, of Schellsburg, who pronounced it CANCER, and proscribed a wash of sugar of lead and bread poultices. Finding these remedies of no avail, I called upon Dr. Shaffer, of Davidsville, Somerset county, who also pronounced the disease Cancer, and gave me internal and external remedies—the latter consisting principally of caustic; but all to no purpose, as the disease continued spreading toward the nose. I next used a preparation of arsenic, in the form of salve. This for a time checked the disease, but the inflamation soon increased. I next called upon Dr. Statler of St. Clairsville, Bedford county, who also pronounced the disease Cancer, and applied a salve said to be a never failing remedy, but it had no effect whatever in checking the spread of the sore. In December, of the same year, the disease had eaten away a greater part of my upper lip, and had attacked the nose, when I went to Cincinnati, where I consulted Prof. R. S. Newton, of the Electic Medical College. He pronounced the disease "a cutaneous Cancer, superinduced by an inordinate use of mercury.—He applied mild zinc ointment, and gave internal remedies. My face healed up, but the inflamation was not thoroughly removed. In Febuary, 1857, he pronounced me cured, and I left for home. In April the disease again returned and so violent was the pain that I could not rest at night. Late in May I returned to Cincinnati, and again placed myself under the charge of Dr. Newton, with whom I remained until September, during which time he used every known remedy, and partly succeeded in checking the disease, but when I returned home there were still three discharging ulcers upon my face. I continued using Newton's preparations, and also medicine that I got from Dr. Ely, but the Cancer continued growing until it had *eat off the left side of my nose, the greater portion of my left cheek, and had attacked my left eye.* I had given up all hope of ever being cured; since Dr. Ely said he could only give relief; but that a cure was impossible. In March, 1858, I bought a bottle of 'Blood Searcher,' but I must confess that I had no faith in it. I was very weak when I commenced taking it; but I found that I gained strength day by day, and also that the ulcers commenced drying up. I continued, and when the third bottle was taken my face was healed as if by a miracle. I used a forth bottle, and I have been healthier since than I have been for the last seven years. Although my face is sadly disfigured, I am still grateful to a benign Providence who has spared my life, and which has been done through the instrumentality of LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER.

DAVIDMcCREARY.

Sworn and subscribed, this 31st day of August, A. D. 1858. before me, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the Borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.

Witness—U. J. JONES.

JOHN CORLEY, J. P.

NEW EVIDENCE.

Being afflicted with a grievous Tetter on the arms and face—after trying many remedies which utterly failed to cure—I was persuaded by W. M. Barris & Co. to try Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher; and now, six weeks after finishing the *second bottle*, pronounced myself cured.

The tetter broke out, something over a year ago, on the inside of my arms, extending from the elbows down to the wrists; also, on my face, immediately round the mouth and chin, and continued to be a *perfect torment to me until cured by the Blood Searcher.* My arms, were almost useless, owing to the cracks and sores on them, liable to bleed at any time on the least exertion to lift or work, and sometimes so itchy that I could scarcely prevent tearing off my flesh. I have now been cured six weeks and feel it due to Mr. Lindsey, and to the public generally, to make this statement, in hope that others like myself may be benefitted by using his valuable medicine.

her
JANE ✕ WILSON.
mark

Sworn and subscribed before me, one of the Aldermen in and for the City of Pittsburg, this 28th day of July, A. D. 1858.

AND. McMASTER, *Alderman.*

For sale by F. C. Reamer, M. D., Bedford; G. D. Trout, Alum Bank; Simon Hershman, Pleasantville; John G. Schell, do.; L. N. Fyan, West End, P. Office; Frederick Corl, Marietta; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; Jacob Baird, Barndollars Mills; Nicholas Rose, Willow Grove; John Bowser, Bowser's Mill; A. C. Evans, Rainsburg; B. F. Horn & Bro., Schellsburg; J. & J. M. Shoemaker, Charlesville; Hilligas & Mowry, Buena Vista; John Wayde, New Paris; Murray & Bro., Bloody Run; Dr. J. A. Mann, do.; Piper & Scott, Pattonsville; David Beegle, Waterstreet; John Wisegarver, Woodberry; G. D. Kauffman, Flitchville; John Dasher, Yellow Creek; all of Bedford County.

LINDSEY & LEMON, *Proprietors,*
Hollidaysburg, Pa.

Sept. 17, 1858.–6m.

SHOE STORE!
FERGUSON & CO.,

HAVE just opened their new store, in Anderson's row of buildings, nearly opposite the Gazette office.

Their stock of *boots and shoes* for men, women and children is certainly the best and cheapest that has ever been brought to Bedford, for three reasons:

FIRST, On account of the pressure of the times, they have been laid in at 30 *cents on the dollar less* than what was paid last year for the same kind of goods.

SECOND, They were bought for *cash*, and the usual discounts made.

THERD, They were bought in much larger quantities than dry goods merchants buy them, and consequently *were bought much lower.*

If this is doubted, the evidence is on the stand at the counter.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

The store room has been so arranged as to have a separate apartment for ladies, provided with comfortable chairs and stools, where they can sit and talk or buy shoes, just as they please.

PICKLES and FRUITS.

In connection with the Shoe business all kinds of Pickles, fruits and Preserves will be kept, including Pine apple, Peach, Strawberry, cherries, Brandy Peaches, Catsups, Mixed Pickles, Lobsters, &c. &c

ALSO, The best and most general assortment of *Tobacco and Cigars* will be kept constantly on hand. —As there is no store of this kind kept in this County, the proprietors are determined to keep it right, and sell at the lowest living profit.

Sept. 24, 1858.

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS, John Kegg, late of Coleraln township, Bedford County, dec'd, seized of the following Real Estate to wit: a certain messuage or tract of land situate in Colerain township, and county aforesaid, containing about two hundred and sixty one acres, adjoining lands of Philip Shoemaker, Simon Stucky, Abraham Wisel and others.

Leaving a widow named Rebecca, and issue eight children, viz: William, residing in Hancok County, Ohio, Emanuel the petioner, Mary Ann residing in Bedford county, John residing in California, Jacob and Josiah residing in Bedford county, Rebecca residing in Huntingdon county Penn'a and Margaret residing Bedford county.

Notice is therefore given that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed I will proceed to hold an inquisition or valuation on the said premises, on Monday, the 18th day of October, A. D. 1858, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

WM S. FLUKE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Bedford Sept 24, '58.

GENEARL
ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

PURSUANT TO AN ACT OF GENERAL Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, I, WILLIAM S. FLUKE, High Sheriff of the County of Bedford, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known, and give notice to the Electors of the County aforesaid, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held in said County of Bedford, Pennsylvania, on the

SECOND TUESDAY, (12th) OCTOBER, 1858, at which time, State and County officers, as follows, are to be elected, to wit:

ONE PERSON for Supreme Judge of said Commonwealth.

ONE PERSON for Canal Commissioner of said Commonwealth.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the Counties of Adams, Franklin, Juniata and Fulton, to represent the 17th District in Congress.

TWO PERSONS, in conjunction with the County of Somerset, to fill the offices of Members of the House of Representatives, to represent the Counties of Somerset and Bedford in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of County Commissioner of said County.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Poor House Director of said County.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of County Auditor of said County.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Coroner of said County.

I also hereby make known, and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid General Election, in the several Boroughs and Townships within the County of Bedford, are as follows, to wit:

The Electors of the Borough of Bedford and Township of Bedford to meet at the Court House in said Borough.

The Electors of Broadtop Township to meet at the School House in Hopewell.

The electors of Colerain Township to meet at the house lately occupied by Benjamin Kegg, in Rainsburg, in said Township.

The Electors of Cumberland Valley Township to meet at the New school House erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said Township.

The Electors of Harrison Township to meet at school house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser in said Township.

The Electors of Juniata Township to meet at Keyser's school House in said Township.

The Electors of Hopewell Township to meet at the school House near the house of John Dasher in said Township.

The Electors of Londonderry Township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop, in Bridgeport, in said Township.

The Electors of the Township of Liberty to meet at the school House in Stonerstown in said Township.

The Electors of Monroe Township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnel, in Clearville, in said Township.

The Electors of Napier Township and Schellsburg Borough to meet at the brick school House in the Borough of Schellsburg.

The Electors of East Providence Township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, Jr., innkeeper, in said Township.

The Electors of Snake spring Township to meet at the school House near the Methodist Church, on lands of John G. Hartley.

The Electors of West Providence Township to meet at the new log school House at Bloody Run in said township.

The Electors of St. Clair Township to meet at the store near the dwelling house of Gideon Trout, in said township.

The Electors of Union Township to meet at the house of Michael Wyant in said township.

The Electors of Southampton Township to meet at the house of William Adams in said township.

The Electors of the Township of Middle Woodberry to meet at the house of Henry Fluke, in the village of Woodberry.

The Electors of South Woodberry Township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster in said township.

The election to be opened between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock in the forenoon, by a public proclamation, and to keep open until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State or any city, or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or Judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also; that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city or Commissioners of incorporated district is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time the office or appointment of Judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge, or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of Assembly, entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commowealth," passed July 3, 1849, further provides as follows, to wit:

"That the inspectors and judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before eight o'clock in the morning of the 2d Tuesday of October, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the perso who has received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, then the inspeceor who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters for the township, ward or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such a vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or township election during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of given information to the inspectors, and judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote, at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the age of twenty one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceeding such election and within two years paid a State or county tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months: Provided. That the white freemen, citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax assessed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or in a failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or Second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is reqqired by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall made the like note in the lists of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners, and assessors, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove within the district for the purpose of voting therein.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall, make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election under this act from holding such election, or use or thereaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force or violence, with the design to influence unduely or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and to be imprisoned for any time not less than one or more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less then one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said Election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 10th day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and the 83d of Independence of the United States.

WILLIAM S. FLUCK,
Sheriff.

Sept. 10, 1858.

"Thick Darkness covers the Earth,
And Gross Darkness the People."

COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

And all Others. will take Notice!

THAT they can supply themselves, in any quantities with

Jones' Far Famed Patent
NON EXPLOSIVE KEROSENE or COAL OIL LAMPS,

At the Wholesale and Retail, HEAD QUARTERS,
38. South SECOND Street, 38.
PHILADELPHIA.

The *only place* where exclusive Agencies can be obtained for the States of Pennsylvania, N. Jersey and Delaware

These Lamps give a light equal in intensity of flame, and similar in appearance to Gas, and are claimed to be superior to all other portable lights, now in use. No fear of Explosion.—No offensive odor.—No smoke.—Very easily trimmed.—As easily regulated as a Gas Light.—Can be adapted to all purposes.—And better than all for a poor man.—50 per cent cheaper than any other portable light, now in common use.

SOLE AGENCY ALSO, FOR
KNAPP'S Patent Rosen and Coal Oil LAMP.

☞Lamps, Oils, Wicks, Shades, and every article in the line. S. E. SOUTHLAND,
Agent.

No. 38 South SECOND Street, PHILAD'A.
Sept. 10, 1858.

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS. John Claar, late of Bedford Borough, Bedford County, died, seized of the following Real Estate, to wit: one lot of ground in the Borough of Bedford. fronting 60 feet on Pitt Street, and adjoining public lot on the East, Isaac Mengel, Jr., on the West, and the Raystown branch on the North. Also a lot of ground containing about 20 acres. situate in Bedford township, adjoining lands of Hugh Moore, Jacob Martin's heirs, William Maiken's heirs and others.

Leaving the following naimed heirs to wit: Jacob, who is dead leaving issue a Daughter, Mary Ann intermaried with George Himes, residing in the State of Ohio, Mary McKinley, residing in Bedford, Catharine, intermarried with Anthony Stiffler, residing in Bedford, John, who is dead, leaving issue five children, viz: George, residing in the West, Henry, residing in Frederick County, Md. William, residing in the West, Margaret, intermarried with George Beckley, residing in Frederick County, Md., and John, residing in the same place, Joseph, the petitioner, Sarah, intermarried with Thos Slack, now dead, leaving issue six children, residing in Bedford County, viz. George, Mary, intermaried with George Rock, Jane, Margaret, Amanda, and Franklin, Elizabeth, intermaried with Jacob Over, residing in Bedford and Samuel, residing in the State of Kentucky.

Notice is therefore given, that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition or valuation on the said premises, on Saturday, the 16th day of October, 1858.

WM. S. FLUKE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Bedford, Sept. 24, '58.

TO MILL OWNERS!

S. D BRODE has made Schellsburg his permanent residence, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in the Mill Wright line, on the most approved and durable plans, and reasonable terms.

He has on hand the most improved Smut and Screaning Machines, Mill Bushes, Anchor Bolting Cloths, both new and old, at city prices, Mill Burrs of the best quality, and all kinds of Mill machinery, can be procured from him and shipped to any point.

Also—Agent for McCormick's Reaper and Mower for Bedford and Blair Counties.

S. D. BROAD.

Schellsburg, Bedford Co.,
Sept. 24, 1858.

PICKLING VINEGAR.

PINE Cider Vinegar just received—also mould Candles Extra quality.

Oct. 1, 1858. A. B. CRAMER & Co.

☞ TO INVALIDS. ☜

Dr. Hardman, Analytical Physician

Physician for diseases of the Lungs, Throat and Heart, formerly Physician to the
CINCINNATI MARINE HOSPITAL, also to INVALIDS RETREAT.
Author of "Letters to Invalids," Editor of the "Medical Stethyscope," &c.,

OCTOBER APPOINTMENT.

BEDFORD, "WASHINGTON HOUSE,
WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 13TH. 1858.

Dr. Hardman treats Consumption, Bronchitis Asthma, Laryngitis, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, by medical Inhalation, lately used in the Bromton Hospital, London. The great point in the treatment of all human maladies is to get at the disease in the direct manner. All medicine are estimated by their action upon the organ requiring relief. This is the important fact upon which Inhalation is based. If the stomach is diseased we take medicine directly into the stomach. If the lungs are diseased, breathe or inhale medicated vapors directly into the lungs. Medicines are the antidotes to disease and should be applied to the very seat of disease. Inhalation is the application of this principle to the treatment of the lungs, for it gives us direct access to those intricate air cells and tubes which lie out of reach of every other means of administering medicines.—The reason that consumption, and other diseases of the lungs, have heretofore resisted all treatment has been because they had never been approached in a direct manner by medicine. They were intended to act upon the lungs and yet were applied to the stomach. Their action was intended to be local, and yet they were so administered that they should act constitutionally, exending immediate and principal action upon the unoffending stomach, whilst the foul ulcers within the lungs were unmolested. Inhalation brings the medicine in direct contact with the disease, without the disadvantage of any violent action. Its application is so simple that it can be employed by the youngest infant or feeblest invalid. It does not derange the stomach, or interfere in the least degree with the strength, comfort, or business of the patient.

OTHER DISEASES TREATED.—In relation to the following diseases, either when complicated with lung affections or existing alone, I also invite consultation. I usually find them promptly curable.

Prolapsus and all other forms of female complaints, irregularities, and weakness.

Palpitation and other forms of Heart Disease, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of stomach and bowels, &c.

All diseases of the eye and ear. Neuralgia, Epilepsy, and all forms of nervous disease. No charge for consultation.

S. D. HARDMAN, M. D.

July 8, 1858.

DR. W. H. WHITMOR,

OF Lancaster City, late of Philadelphia, where he has been in successful practice for a number of years, received his education at the best Medical College in the United States, and had the experience and practice in the different Hospitals for several years, a member of the Analytical Medical Institute of New York, and late Surgeon of the United States Navy, now offers himself to the public to attend any professional calls.

The purest medicines always on hand direct from the best Laboratories of our country, and the Botanical Gardens of the world. No patent medicine prescribed or recommended. Medicines used only which will not break down the constitution, but will renovate the system from all injuries it has sustained from mineral medicines. Chronic and difficult diseases must be treated upon analytical principles, which is to know and ascertain what disease is. Its nature and character require a knowledge of the chemical constituents of every solid and fluid of the human body; the changes those solids and fluids are capable of undergoing. To know what medicines to employ to cure diseases, requires a knowledge of the chemical constituents of all agents employed in medicine; and if we are in possession of this knowledge, it is possible to cure any disease—no matter of how long standing—and leave the patient in a healthy and perfectly cured condition.

Melancholy, Aberration, or that state of alienation and weakness of the mind which renders persons incapable of enjoying the pleasures of performing the duties of life; Dyspepsia; that distressing disease and fell destroyer of health and happiness, undermining the constitution, and yearly carrying thousands to untimely graves, can most emphatically be cured. Rheumatism, in any form or condition, chronic or acute, warranted curable; Epilepsy or falling sickness; all chronic and stubborn cases of Female Diseases radically removed; Salt Rheum, and every description of ulcerations; Piles and Scrofulous Diseases, which have baffled all previous medical skill can be cured by my treatment, when the constitution is not exhausted.

I do say all diseases (yes, *Consumption*) can be cured.

☞ *Cancer cured without the knife.*.

I will remain in my office on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 9 o'clock A. M., to accommodate patients from a distance, and can suit in the English and German languages. Will make visits to any distance if required. May be addressed by letter, Fulton Square, Lancaster city, Pa.

July 30, 1858–1y.

To School Directors and Teachers.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will meet with the Directors and Teachers of Schellsburg and Napier township, in Schellsburg for the purpose of examining teachers and renewing certificates on the 25th of September; those of Juniata at Buenavista on the 27th; of St. Clair at the Eight Square on the 28th; of Union at Mowry's mill on the 29th; of Middle Woodberry at the school house in Woodberry on the 30th; of South Woodberry at Enterprise on the 1st Oct.; of West Providence at Bloody Run on the 4th; of Hopewell at Dashers, on the 5th; of Broad Top at Hopewell on the 6th; of Liberty at Stonerstown on the 7th; of Snake Spring at Hartley's school house on the 13th; of Colerain at the Brick Church on the 14th; of East Providence at Householder's school house on the 15th; of Bedford township at Bedford on the 16th; of Harrison at Kiser's school house on the 18th; of Londonderry at Bridgeport on the 19th; of Cumberland Valley at John May's on the 20th; of Southampton at Chaneysville on the 21st; of Monroe at Clearville on the 22d; of Bedford borough on the 25th.

The above meetings will be held at 9 o'clock A. M. and it is particularly requested that Directors and Teachers be punctual in their attendance.—Teachers will please provide themselves with pen, ink and paper, and avail this opportunity of being examined, as no teacher will be examined after the regular time, except for special reasons, and then not unless he brings a written request for me to do so, signed by at least three Directors of the district in which he is to be employed.

Notice is also hereby given, that all Permanent Certificates of the old styles have been annulled under the authority of the forty-first section of the Grand School Law of the 8th of May, 1854 and can no longer be received by Directors as authority for the imployment of Teachers. Teachers holding such certificates will please attend to the above mentioned days and have them exchanged or returned.

H. HECKERMAN,
Sept. 10, 1858. County Superintendent.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers either by Note or Book account, are hereby notified to make payment by the 14th of October, next.—Those failing to comply with this Notice will find their accounts after that date in the hands

BEDFORD
Machine Shop!

THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the farming community, and public in general, that he still continues to manufacture at his shop, in Bedford, Pa., the following farming utensils, of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner, viz:

Four and Six Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines,

with large open cylinders, six staves, and spikes screwed in, and improved Straw Shakers attached. Their superiors for strength and speed are not made in this or any other County in the State.

Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap power Machine, with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired, and shaker of the best kind, for convenience, ease of draft, and perfect working. This machine has no superior any where. THREE HORSE MACHINES, of the same kind. TWO AND THREE HORSE TUMBLING SHAFT POWER MACHINES, a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shakers.

HILL SIDE PLOUGHS,

of a very superior pattern to any in use in this country. SINGLE AND DOUBLE SHOVEL PLOUGHS, WITH STEEL SHOVELS.

CULTIVATORS,

Peckham's New York FIVE-HOED STEEL POINT EXPANDING CULTIVATOR; Rogers Pittsburg patent STEEL TOOTH EXPANDING CULTIVATOR, for working corn, or seeding in grain, Fanning Mills, Horse Rakes Lever Cutting Boxes, Harrows and Wheelbarrows, made to order.

All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.

REPAINING of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice.

Castings for all my machines and Ploughs, made at the Foundry of Mr. Michael Bannan, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability. *BLACKSMITHING* done to order. All my work warrented to give satisfaction.

From a past experience of twenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.

Horses, grain of all kinds, lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Machinist.

Bedford, May 7, 1858.–3m

PUBLIC SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE.

THERE will be exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 9th of October*, 1858, the well known farm, formerly the property of Allen Conley, deceased. The farm contains 163 acres of good tillable land, about 100 acres of which is cleared and under fence, 15 acres of meadow the balance well timbered. The improvements are a

TWO STORY LOG HOUSE,

with stone kitchen attached, a double log barn, and other necessary buildings, there is a large apple orchard of choice fruit thereon, and other fruit trees of different kinds. A never failing well of water near the house, and several springs on the farm.

This tract of land lies about 2½ miles west of Schellsburg, adjoining lands of Wm. Crisman, Philip Hoover, John Whetstone and others.

Terms made known on day of sale, by

September 3, 1858. URIAH CONLEY,
Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will expose to public sale on the premises on

SATURDAY 6th NOV'R NEXT

the Real Estate of James Weimer, late of Monroe Township, dec'd viz: the mansion farm of said deceased, containing

441 Acres and 64 Perches

with Double Log House and Barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of Andrew Irons, Mich'l Hevner, Nathan Grubb and others.

Terms: One third to remain in the property during the widow's life, the interest thereon to be paid her annually.—One third at confirmation of sale and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest

MAHALA WEIMER,
Sept. 10, 1858.–d. *Administratrix.*

PUBLIC SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE,

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court, in and for the county of Bedford, the undersigned will sell at public sale on the premises, on *Saturday, the 9th day of October, next* the REAL ESTATE of Wm. Leasure, late dec'd, to wit: a Tract of Land composed of three tracts or parcels of land, situate in Bean's Cove, Southampton township, county aforesaid, containing 232 Acres, more or less, about 80 Acres under cultivation, adjoining lands of Brice Growden on the north, A. Perdew on the west, and John Gorden on the east, about 98 acres of the same patented land. The improvements are a LOG HOUSE and STABLE, about six acres in MEADOW with a small ORCHARD thereon. Land well watered and an excellent spring at the door. Terms cash. Due attendance will be given by

A. PERDEW,
Sept. 10, 1858. *Adm'r.*

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Pianos, Melodeons, Flutes, Guitars, Brass Horns, Clarionets, Drums, etc., of various manufacture, always on hand. *Bands supplied at city wholesale rates.* We keep always on hand a full assortment of all the new and fashionable music, which we mail *at our expense* to any part of the country.

N. B. Music arged to order.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 7, 1857

Hunt's Patent Portable Fence.

THE subscriber has purchased the right of Bedford County, for this celebrated fence, which has been exhibited in Bedford for several days of Court week. He will sell Township or individual rights, on application to him at St. Clairsville post office, Bedford County, Pa. WILLIAM GRIFFITH.

September 3, 1858–c.

WM. C. LOGAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
McCONNELLSBURG, PA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Fulton, Bedford and Franklin Counties. ☞Office on Main Street, opposite Speer's Hotel.

September 3, 1858.

Notice to Retailers!

RETAILERS are notified that their Licenses are ready for delivery and must be lifted by the 1st day of October, next, or suits will be brought against all failing to lift them without respect to persons.

S. DAVIS,
Sept. 10, 1858–c. *Treasurer.*

Notice to Assessors.

THE Assessors elect are hereby notified to meet at the Commissioners office on Thursday the 14th day of October next to receive their instructions, books &c.

H. NICODEMUS,
Sept. 17, 1858. *Clerk.*

NEW GOODS!

THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and customers that they have just opened a very large and general assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

consisting in part as follows:

Silks, Challies, Alpacas, Delaines, Lawns, Barages, Brilliants, French and American Chintzes, Ginghams, Gloves, Collars, Hosiery, &c., &c

SHAWLS and MANTILLAS,

Cloths,	Cassimeres,	Vestings,
Muslins,	Drillings,	Tickings,
Ky. Jeans,	Linens,	Sheetings,
Cottonades,	Flannels,	Cassinetts,
Nankeens,	Cambrics,	Checks,

CHEAP CARPETS,

White and Col'd Carpet Chain, Floor Oil Cloths, Matting and Rugs, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, also a large supply of fashionable

Ready-Made Clothing,

Also, a full stock of GROCERIES, WOODENWARE, &c.

Having selected our goods with great care, we are enabled to offer our customers

VERY GREAT BARGAINS

for CASH—all kinds of Country Produce—or on a credit of six months to punctual dealers.

An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, April 30, 1858.

STOP AND LOOK
AT
THE GREAT BARGAINS!
THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME!

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN respectfully present their sincere thanks to their numerous friends and patrons, for their very kind and liberal patronage, since opening the

NEW STORE,

and respectfully beg leave to announce, that they are now receiving and opening the second supply of new

SUMMER GOODS,

embracing a large and attractive assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

adapted to the present and approaching season, together with a general assortment of Groceries, Queensware, Cutlery, Hats, Caps and Bonnets,

BOOTS and SHOES.

A large and varied assortment of D. Rodney King & Co.'s Philadelphia made, Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' fine Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, Ties &c.

Having purchased our goods at the very lowest possible cash prices, we are prepared to offer greater inducements than ever. Come in and see, and we will take great pleasure in showing our goods whether you wish to buy or not.

Bedford, July 9, 1858.–3m.

NEW GOODS!

Good News for the People!

ALTHOUGH the prospects of the Railroad are not very flattering, the friends of that enterprise have not yet quite despaired of ultimate success. Hoping that the people will see that it is not only to their interest to have the road completed as soon as possible, but that they should bear in mind that at

REED & MINNICHS,

Who have just received from the city, and are now opening out at their

Cheap Cash and Produce Store,

a large assortment of Cassimeres, Cloths, Prints, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Ginghams,

GROCERIES,

Coffee, Sugar, Syrup, extra pulverized Sugar, Cheese, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms *for cash* or *produce.*

Aug. 20, 1858.

UNION HOTEL,
Bedford, Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞ Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.

Bedford, April 30, 1858.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises in *Bedford Township* on

FRIDAY THE 6th NOV'R, next

all the following described Real estate, to wit:

A tract of land with Grist Mill and Dwelling House thereon erected, containing 41 acres and 28 perches and allowance; also 2½ acres of Meadow ground, adjoining John Halderbaum's heirs, John S. Ritchey and others.

Terms: Cash at confirmation of sale,

DANIEL S. HELSEL,
Adm'r of the Estate of
JACOB HELSEL, dec'd.

Sept. 17, 1858.–d.

BEDFORD ACADEMY.

THE Fall term of the Bedford Academy will commence on Monday, Sept. 6th.

It is the object of this Institution to cultivate both *mind* and *heart*. Without the harmonious development of the intellectual and moral powers, youth cannot be fitted for the active duties of life. Whilst no pains are spared to cultivate the mind, every care is taken to impress the heart, by *precept* and *example*, with the importance of correct moral principles.

GEORGE W. AUGHINBAUGH,
Aug. 20, 1858. Principal.

Assembly.

THE undersigned offers himself, to the voters of Bedford and Somerset Counties, as an independent candidate for the Assembly, at the ensuing election.

Sept. 3, 1858–te. SAM'L J. CASTNER.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Wm. Leasure, late of Southampton township deceased—all persons, therefore, indebted to said estate, will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against, it will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ARCHIBALD PERDEW,
of Bean's Cove, Bedford co., *Adm'r.*
Sept. 10, 1858.

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

SINCE the charter has been granted for the "Bedford Rail Road," the citizens of Bedford have been much excited and interested upon the subject. This interest is not confined to the citizens of town, but extends throughout the country, and *crowds are daily rushing to Rupp's New and Handsame Store*, in *Anderson's Row*, where a *large* and *attractive assortment of beautiful Spring* and *Summer Goods*, are opening, which will be sold cheaper than ever offered before in this place.

The stock consists in part of

Robes de Shaum	*Barage de Laines,*
Robes a Quille,	*Lovellias,*
Organdie Lawns,	*White & printed Brilliants,*
Challies,	*Plain and Figured Swiss.*

Latest Style Lawn Robes for $1.50.

Mohair Mixture for 18¾ *cents per yard.*

De Laines of all descriptions from 6¼ *to* 25 *per yard.*

Lawns of various styles for 6¼ *cts. per yard.*

An extensive assortment of beautiful prints ranging from 4 *to* 12½ *cents per yard.*

Muslins of all *prices* and *qualities.*

A large assortment of *Ladies* and *Misses, Gloves* and *Hosiery* from the *low figure of* 5 *cts.* up.

Pure linen *Handkerchiefs* for 5 *cts.*, and a *full* and *complete assortment* of *LADIES DRESS GOODS* generally.

A large and well selected assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS,

Consisting in part of

Black French and English Cloths,
Blue do do do
Olive do do do
Black Cassimeres.
Black Doe Skins
Fancy French and American Cassimeres

VESTINGS.

Grenadines, plain and figured.
Radzemiro do do
Velvets do do

and a great variety of Marseilles Vestings.

Fancy Silk and Lawn Neck Ties, from 6¼ cents to 62½ cents.

A complete assortment of *Ladies* and *Misses* BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS. Also a large assortment *Mens* BOOTS and SHOES.

My assortment of GROCERIES *can't be beat.*

Brown Sugar for	6¼	cts	per pound
First rate Brown Sugar for	8	"	" "
Extra do do "	10	"	" "
White Sugar for 12½, 14 and	15	"	" "
First Rate Rio Coffee for	12½	"	" "
Extra do do "	15	"	" "
No. 1 Java do "	16	"	" "
Best N. O. Molasses "	12½	"	" quart.
Good Syrup do "	12½	"	" "
Extra do do "	18¾	"	" "

Good Corn Brooms for a *dime.*

Bacon by the pound.

☞ All of which will be sold *cheaper* than the *cheapest.* Don't forget to call at *RUPP'S NEW STORE*, in *Anderson's Row*, one door east of Cessna & Shannon's office, and opposite the Gazette office

G. W. RUPP.

Bedford, April 30, 1858.

BAZAR! BAZAR!

HAVE you called at the LADIES' BAZAR in Anderson's Row?

Mrs. H. D. PEUGH has just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a handsome assortment of ladies and children's fancy goods. Have you seen them?

Her millenery is not to be surpassed in beauty and elegance of style—and at prices astonishingly cheap.

BONNETS,

White and colored, some as low as 37½ cts—Ladies, Misses, and children's Jockey caps, exquisitely nice and new in style,

French and American Flowers,

a large assortment; not to be excelled in quality and cheapness—Ribbons, without number, of various styles and color—Ladies Head Dresses—Dress Caps, and numerous kinds of useful and fancy articles for ladies toilet

Dress Goods,

consisting in part of Robes, challies, Barage de Laines Ducals, Robes a Quilla—Robe Lawns, for $1.25, French muslins—&c., &c.

Silks—Black and Fancy colored Silks, various styles—also handsome Shawls, Mantillas, Lace Capes, Dusters, &c., &c.

Embroideries,

Such as colars, sleeves, Infants waits and a superior lot of French setts, Handkerchiefs—Edgings, Laces, and Flouncings.

Calicoes and Cottons of all descriptions. Ginghams, ranging in prices from, six, eight, ten, twelve and twenty five cents per yard.

Hosiery—Gloves, Mitts, &c., &c.

Carpet Bags, Traveling Baskets, Toys, Perfumery, and *Jewelry.*

A large assortment of Ladies and childrens shoes, purchased at reduced prices—Ladies slippers at 50 cts, fine lasting Gaiters at $1,25. Other styles corresponding in price. Call and examine for yourself.

Mrs. H. D. PEUGH, would embrace this opportunity to render to the Public, her thanks for the liberal patronage she has received, and hopes by a constant effort to please to merit a continuance of the same.

May 7, 1858.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

Nov. 6, 1857,

MRS. S. E. POTTS

HAS just returned from the cities with a large supply of Rich and Handsome Goods, rich silks, Robes of all kinds, DEBEGE ROBES, LAWN ROBES, LINEN ROBES, TRAVELING ROBES, with side trimmings, RICH LACE MANTLES, SILK MANTLES, FRENCH WORKED COLLARS, UNDERSLEEVES, a large quantity of FRENCH WORKED STRIPES, very low, a rich variety of BONNETS, trimmed and untrimmed, as low as 50 cts. RIBBONS, RUSHES, and FRENCH FLOWERS, at all prices, SHOES and GAITERS, a handsome lot of summer SHAWLS, LAWNS and CALICOES, and an endless variety of fancy Goods.

May 7, 1858.

STRAY SHEEP.

FOUND on the Premises of the Subscriber residing at Bloody Run, on the 1st inst. Seven Sheep, (2 Weathers and 5 Ewes,) two marked with the letter M, in black, and another the letter T, in Red, on the rumps, two of them having ear marks, and on the remainder no marks were found. The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be dealt with according to law.

Sept. 17, 1858. JACOB BARNDOLLAR.

PURE CASTOR OIL at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution, established by special endowment for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic diseases.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as SPERMATORRHŒA, SEMINEL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, SYPHILLIS, the Vice of ONANISM or SELF ABUSE.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, [illegible] cases of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort, have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important but much despised cause.

Just published by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed letter envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
Dec. 4, 1857.–zz.

DR. WALTON'S
AMERICAN PILLS.
JOY TO THE AFFLICTED
YOUNG AMERICA VICTORIOUS!

ONE small box of Pills cures ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. No Balsam, no Mercury, no odor on the breath, no fear of detection. Two small pills a dose; tasteless and harmless as water. Full directions are given, so that the patient can cure himself as certain as with the advice of the most experienced surgeon, and much better than with the advice of one of little experience in this class of disease.

SENT BY MAIL TO ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY by enclosing one dollar to Dr. D. G. Walton, No. 154 North Seventh St. below Race, Philadelphia. *A liberal discount to the trade.* None genuine without the written signature of D. G. Walton, Proprietor.

Dr. W.'s treatment for Self-abuse, Weakness, &c., is entirely different from the usual course.—Dr. W. has cured hundreds who have tried others without benefit. The treatment is as certain to cure as the sun is to rise. Enclose a stamp, and address Dr. W. as above, giving a full history of your case, and you will bless the day you made the effort to secure what is certain—A RADICAL CURE.

Jan. 29, 1858.–zz.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared, at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for castings of any description for Grist and Saw Mills, Threshing Machines, Apple Mills, Ploughs, and all things else in their line that may be needed in this or the adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2 4 or 6 Horse power, *warranted* equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Woodcock, Plug, and Hillside Ploughs, *warranted* to give satisfaction or *no sale.* Points, shares and landsides, to fit all Woodcock or Seyler Ploughs in the County.

Farmer's Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at Foundry prices at the store of Wm. Hartley, Bedford, Pa., Louderbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp., John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill. Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner, and all work warranted. Call and examine our work and castings and judge for yourselves.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.–tf.

LATEST NEWS FROM UTAH!
Fresh Arrival of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
AT SHOEMAKERS' STORE!

THE undersigned, having just returned from the Eastern Cities, are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of *SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS*, which they are determined to sell cheap. Their stock consists in part of *Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans*, and a large assortment of *Men's and Boys' wear.*

Ladies' Dress Goods, Silks, Delaines, Calicoes, Alpacas and Lawns. A large assortment of *Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.* Coffee, Sugar, Syrups, Molasses, Black and Green Teas, Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Tubs, Knives and Forks, &c.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods. To good and punctual customers a credit of six months will be given.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

April 23, 1858.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE
SEMINARY,
Rainsburg, Pa.

THE Summer Term will open August 5th, Fall Term, October 21st, 1858, and Winter Term, January 18th, and Spring Term, April 5th, 1859. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had of

W. W. BRIM, A. B., *Principal.*

N. B. Students coming to this institution will be conveyed from Bedford free of charge, on the 4th of August, by addressing a letter to Mr. Saml. Williams, of Rainsburg.

June 4, 1858.–zz.

CANDLES.

ADAMANTINE and Tallow Mould Candles, for sale by

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN.
New Store, No. 1, Cheapside.

June 18, 1858.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral and Jayne's Expectorant at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

AN excellent article of Hair and tooth Brushes at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

Just Received

AND FOR SALE—the celebrated GREENCASTLE GRAIN CRADLE—by

June 11, 1858. G. W. RUPP.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded, at all hours of the day or night at Dr. Harry's, Drug Store.

SWAIM'S PANACEA at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

For the Hair—Jockey Club, and new mown hay, pomatums, genuine ox marrow, at Dr. Harry's.

CHEAP SHOES.

About fifty pair of children's and women's shoes—a little out of style—will be sold very cheap by

Feb. 19, 1858. A. B CRAMER & CO.

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the white frame building, nearly opposite the Mengel House, by

DAVID OVER,

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

NEW FIRM.
AND
NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber, having taking a partner in his store, the business will hereafter be conducted under the name and title of J. M. Barndollar & Son. All those having unsettled accounts with the subscriber, will please call and settle.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR

The subscribers are just receiving and opening out a New and Handsome assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which they will sell on as reasonable terms as can be procured in the country for cash, produce, or to prompt six months customers. They respectfully solicit the public patronage

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON.

Bloody Run, April 1, 1858.–3m

STOVES, TIN AND COPPER WARE.

MY friends and the public in general, are hereby informed that I now have and shall continue to keep on hand, a large stock of almost every size and pattern of cooking stoves, and parlor stoves and coal stoves. Also, copper and brass kettles, tin and sheet iron ware, common and Russia stove pipe, fire boards, and tin ware of all kind made out of the very best I and 2 x tin plate.

Spouting made to order of the best double tin plate, and put up by Mr. JOHN LINDERMAN, who as a workman has no superior in the County. I would also call the attention of the public to to a new article of self-sealing fruit cans, the best that has yet been offered.

Stove blackening constantly on hand.

All persons in want of any of the above articles will please call at the Old Stand, of the subscriber, in Bedford, where they can buy on reasonable terms. Old copper, brass, pewter and country produce taken in exchange for work. GEO. BLYMIRE.

September 3, 1858.–3m

New Jewelry.

THE subscriber has opened out a new and splendid assortment of all kinds of the most fashionable Jewelry—consisting in part of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, &c. &c. Call and see his stock.

DANIEL BORDER.

del4

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

Nov. 6, 1857.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

DR. HARRY, at the Cheap Drug and Book Store, has just received, a large assortment of the best flavoring extracts, together with Baking Soda, Cream of Tartar, Saleratus, &c., of the very best quality, all of which he will sell the lowest prices.

Plastering Laths!!

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected a Mill for sawing PLASTERING LATHS on his premises in Union Tp., Bedford county, is now ready to furnish any quantity on the shortest notice. Price $1.50 per thousand, 3 ft. long. Other lengths in proportion.

Letters addressed to mear St. Clairsville, will be promptly attended to.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Union Tp., Feb. 16, 1854.–zz.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of Mengel office and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1, 1854. tf.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

Hummel's
Premium Essence of Coffee.

COFFEE made by it will have a more delicate and finer flavor, and will be much more wholesome. It will also be clear without requiring anything to clarify it. For sale by

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN.
New Store, No. 1, Cheapside.

June 18, 1858.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend professionally and carefully to all operations in the line of his profession. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and all dental work inserted, from one to a whole set.

Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa

WALL and BLIND PAPER.—Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store, our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our spring selections with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH.
Chambersburg.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

IN order to make room for Fall and Winter Goods J. & J. M. Shoemaker will sell goods at very reduced prices, at the Colonnade Store.

Aug. 27.

A NEW SUPPLY OF BOOTS & SHOES

JUST received, and for sale cheap at J. & J. M. Shoemakers' Colonnade store.

Aug. 27

WHITE TEETH and a perfumed breath can be accquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." To be had at

DR. HARRYS.

March 6, 1857.

DRUGS, BOOKS AND STATIONERY
DR. F. C. REAMER,
BEDFORD, PA.

HAVING purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, has constantly on hand, at the old stand, a large and well selected stock of choice Drugs and Medicines, wholesale and retail, all of which will be sold on fair terms. The assortment consists in part of

Drugs and Chemicals, Dye Woods and Acids, Paints and Oils, Window Glass and Glass Ware, Tobacco and Segars Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c

PATENT MEDICINES.—Having the regular agency for the sale of many of these medicines, the public are assured that they are of the best, such as have stood the test of time and experience, and can be safely recommended as genuine, viz Townsend's and Sand's Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Fahnstock's, Holbensack's and other vermifuge, Hoofland's German Bitters, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand a large stock of historic, geographical, scientific, religious, poetical, school and miscellaneous BOOKS.

Also a great variety of FANCY STATIONERY, Cap, Post and Wrapping Paper, of every quality, Paper Hangings in great variety. Window Blinds, in patterns or by the piece. Wall Paper, Steel and Fancy Goods.

BLANK BOOKS of every size and quality.—Pocket Books and Port Monnities, Diaries, Blank Deeds and Mortgages, gold Pens and Pencils, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery in great variety, Soaps, &c., &c.

Lamps, and Camphine Oil and Burning Fluid, kept constantly on hand.

CHOICE LIQUORS for medical use; Wolfe's Schneidam Schnapps, Gin, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines.

Feb. 19, 1857

How to Save Money.

ALL persons who are in want of good and very cheap chairs and Cabinet Furniture, can now have an opportunity of saving money, by calling on the subscriber, and selecting such articles as they may need, from a large stock now on hand, which will be sold I warrant the same can be bought in this County. You who are about to commence housekeeping will do well by calling on me, as there will be great reductions made in suits of Furniture.

You will see the truth of the above statement by looking at the following list of prices:

Chairs from	$4.50	to $36.00 per set.
Bedsteads	2.50	" 15.00
Tables	2.50	" 20.00
Bureaus	10.00	" 85.00
Cupboards	5.00	" 12.00
Wash Stands	1.50	" 6.00
Work Stands	1.00	" 5.00
Candle Stands	1.00	" 3.00

All other articles in proportion

All articles warranted.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Feb. 19, 1858.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,
Valentine Steckman,
PROPRIETOR.

Boarders taken by the day week month and year.

April 23, 1858—tf

Gettys' Photographic Gallery,
EXCHANGE BUILDING, BEDFORD, PA.

WHERE Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c &c., are executed in the latest style and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, gold and plated Lockets at very low prices.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, JR.

May 22, 1857.

HOFIUS & FILLER
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.

WILL PROMPTLY ATTEND TO ALL legal business entrusted to their care. During the sessions of the Court, the senior partner may be found at the office of the firm, two doors south of Hon. S. L. Russell's office.

G. H. HOFIUS,
JNO. H. FILLER.

Bedford, Nov. 28, 1856.

Shoemending! Shoemending!!

HAVING commenced the business of Shoemending, one door east of Mr. Brice's Hotel, Bedford, Pa., I am prepared to do all manner of work in this line of business, at the shortest notice, and on the most substantial manner, no more reasonable rates than usual, *one thing indispensable.* Give him a call, try my work and judge for yourselves.

J. B. BAER.

May 7, 1858

NOTICE.

GEORGE B. AMICK, surviving partner of the late firm of GEO. B. AMICK & BROTHER, notifies all persons interested, that the books of said firm remain in his hands for settlement, and that circumstances demand an immediate closing up of the business of said firm. Persons indebted or having settlements to make, are therefore requested to call on the subscriber without delay.

St. Clairsville, June 11, 1858.–tf.

The subscriber will continue the *mercantile business* at the *old stand*, where he will be happy to meet and supply the wants of his friends and customers at all times. He will receive in a couple of weeks a new supply of seasonable goods, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms.

GEO. B. AMICK.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.,

BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS, and Dealers in Music and Musical Instruments. Our stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall papers, Blinds, French, German and American Lithographs and steel engravings, gilt mouldings for frames, etc., etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 7, 1857.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I have bought of William Lashley and paid him for the following property to wit: his entire stock of store goods, horses, cattle, hogs, calves, grain, hay, and altogether all the personal property that belonged to him, and, also four tracts of land, and leave the same in his possession during my pleasure, and I furthermore forewarn all persons from trespassing on the same, as I will most positively enforce the law against any person so doing, as it is mine and paid for. HENRY C. LASHLEY.

September 3, 1858.

TAKE NOTICE

TO make arrangements for Fall Trade, G. W. Rupp will offer goods at reduced prises to those that wish to buy, for cash call and see and you cannot be disappointed.

And all those that know themseves indebted will please call and settle their accounts.

August 6, 1858.

BURNING FLUID and Pine oil always to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

JAYNE'S Wrights, Bennett's and Dyott's pills at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858

PURE WHITE LEAD, Flaxseed oil and Spirits Turpentine at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.